

The true story through
contemporary documents

CENTRAL OFFICE'S
SERIAL REPORT

METROPOLITAN POLICE

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT,
SCOTLAND YARD

day of September 1888

SUBJECT *Murder of*
Martha Tabram
at 37 George Lane
Buildings

I beg to report that the following
are the particulars respecting the
murder of Martha Tabram.

4.50 AM 3rd Aug 1888 Body of a woman found
on landing of George Lane
buildings by John Reeves
of 12 3/4 tenement, in the
building as he was leaving
to go to work, and he report-
ed the fact to PC. 226^H
Barrett &
D^r Keeling of 68 Brick Lane
was called & examined
the body and found thirty-
nine wounds on body, neck
and private part with a knife
or dagger.

6th Aug 1888 Martha Tabram was seen alive
by Mary Ann Connolly, alias
Pearly Toll, a prostitute
who stated that she and
deceased with two soldier
guards, one of whom was
a corporal (?) who was
with her, the other a private
who was with deceased.

Berner Street
8.

Oct. 5th '88.

Sir C. Warren,

Another dreadful
murder will be com-
mitted by me to-
morrow morning.

Jack the Ripper

Jack Ripper
is in town
J R



Jack the Ripper

and the Whitechapel murders

introduced and selected by Stewart P Evans and Keith Skinner

PUBLIC
RECORD
OFFICE



The National Archives



Between the months of August and November 1888 six prostitutes were found murdered in London's East End. The killer, who became known as 'Jack the Ripper', was never found, and the story remains an enduring source of fascination over a hundred years on. This pack tells the story through facsimiles of key documents from the Metropolitan Police and Home Office files held at the Public Record Office. An illustrated introduction by two of the world's leading experts on the case provides a full explanation of the documents and sets them in their historical context.

Stewart P Evans is a retired police officer, and co-author of *The Lodger: The Arrest and Escape of Jack the Ripper*. Keith Skinner is a historical researcher and writer, whose books include *Jack the Ripper A-Z*. They are joint authors of *Jack the Ripper: Letters from Hell* and *The Ultimate Jack the Ripper Sourcebook*.

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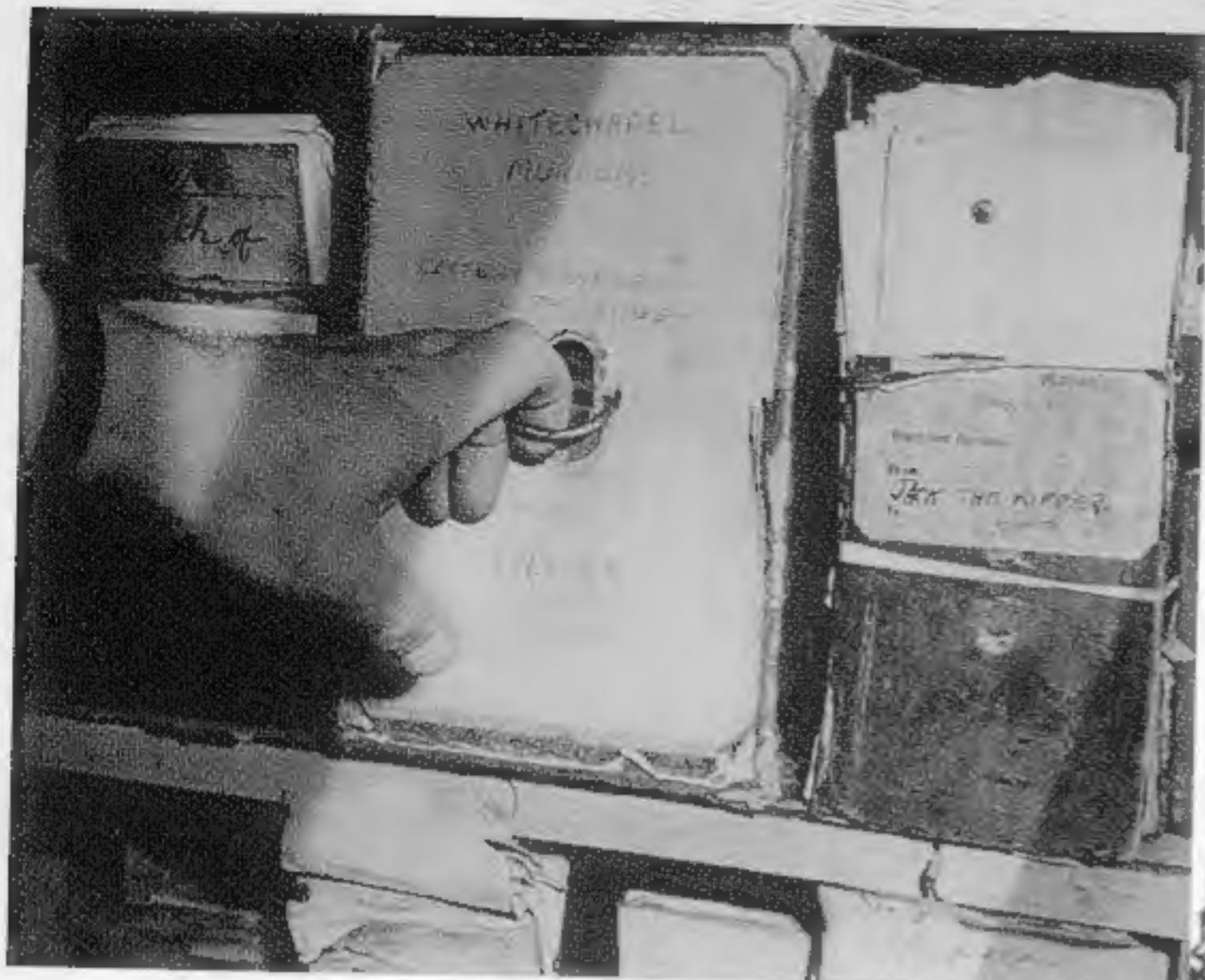
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PUBLIC
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The National Archives
<http://www.pro.gov.uk>





Berner Street
E.

Oct. 5th '88.

To Sir C. Warren,

Another dreadful
murder will be com-
mitted by me to-
morrow morning.

Jack. The Ripper

I look upon this series of
murders as unique in the
history of our country ...

Jack the Ripper

and the Whitechapel murders

The name 'Jack the Ripper' throughout the world epitomises the unknown, stalking killer in the fog, terrorising the streets of London. This killer ranks with the great fictional bogeymen: Spring Heeled Jack, Sweeney Todd, Mr Hyde, Count Dracula and other Victorian villains of literature and the stage. But 'Jack the Ripper' is not fictional. From the many colourful stories and embellishments propagated since 1888, an unidentified murderer has been elevated to icon status, the world's first internationally known series-killer: a shadowy figure, popularly depicted wearing cloak and top hat, and carrying a shiny black Gladstone bag. He evaded capture by the uniformed Metropolitan and City of London police forces and the Scotland Yard and City detectives. Supplementing these professional bodies were an ever watchful and suspicious public and press augmented by vigilance groups and private detectives. It is remarkable that the killer was never positively sighted, let alone brought to justice.



Artist's impression from the *Illustrated Police News* of 24 November 1888, showing the suspect for the Kelly murder as described by the witness George Hutchinson (Evans/Skinner Crime Archive).

Introduction

The facsimile documents in this pack provide a representative selection of the original records relating to the Whitechapel murders, which are mainly held at the Public Record Office (PRO). This selection tells the broad story, primarily from the point of view of the police and the Home Office, and is arranged so that the documents relate events as they unfolded. How did the police officers, the press, and the government react to these events, and why? Such questions may be answered by reference to the documents themselves, without the intermediary of the historian or author.

Of the murders themselves, what are the facts? What actually happened? How many victims were there? The hard facts are few. It is a matter of record that there was no fog at the time of any of the murders, although October 1888, the month of the greatest hysteria in the East End of London, was particularly foggy. But there was no Ripper murder in October 1888. All the attacks took place within a roughly mile-square area of the East End and City of London, surrounding Whitechapel, and were consequently known as the Whitechapel murders. The victims were casual street prostitutes, poverty stricken and with few options for earning the money they needed to survive. These core murders,

generally accepted as 'Ripper' killings, occurred over a mere three-month period (August to November 1888), and the victims probably numbered only five or six.

It was a romantic age and a period of great social unrest and change. Queen Victoria reigned over the great British Empire and London was the largest and most prosperous city in the world. The streets of the capital were alive with the bustle of the teeming millions; horse-drawn Hansom cabs and omnibuses clattered back and forth in great numbers. In 1887 Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's famous fictional detective, Sherlock Holmes, had made his debut. In 1888 Robert Louis Stevenson's classic *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* was thrilling audiences at the Lyceum theatre. These

fictions reflected the undercurrent of unease and tension in the capital: street disturbances were frequent, and the Trafalgar Square meetings and riots of 1887 were still fresh in the memory. In the early 1880s the Irish Nationalists and the Irish-American Fenians had subjected London to a bombing campaign. The East End of London, with its large immigrant population, was rife with plotting anarchists and criminals of all nationalities. The area was home to a diligent working-class population, but was also the focal point of the greatest abject poverty in the capital.

The first murder of seemingly unprecedented savagery occurred in the East End of London in the early hours of Tuesday 7 August 1888. The body of a prostitute, Martha Tabram (also known as

The Whitechapel murders generally referred to as probable Jack the Ripper killings are as follows:

1. **Mary Ann Nichols** in Buck's Row, Whitechapel, on 31 August 1888.
2. **Annie Chapman** in rear yard of 29 Hanbury Street, Spitalfields, on 8 September 1888.
3. **Elizabeth Stride** in Dutfield's Yard, Berner Street, St George's-in-the-East, on 30 September 1888.
4. **Catherine Eddowes** in Mitre Square, Aldgate, on 30 September 1888.
5. **Mary Jane Kelly** in Room 13, Miller's Court, 26 Dorset Street, Spitalfields, on 9 November 1888.

Turner), 39 years of age, was found at 4.50 a.m. on the first floor landing of George Yard Buildings, George Yard, Whitechapel. She had been stabbed 39 times in the body and there was no trace of her killer. The murder and inquest were reported in the press, without much comment other than on the brutal nature of the murder. Despite a thorough investigation by the police no offender was apprehended.

At 3.45 a.m. on Friday 31 August 1888, the body of a second prostitute, Mary Ann ('Polly') Nichols, 43 years old, was found lying on the footpath outside a stable yard in Buck's Row, Whitechapel, by PC 97J Neil of the Metropolitan Police. (She had also been found shortly before by two carmen, Cross and Paul, who had left the scene to find a

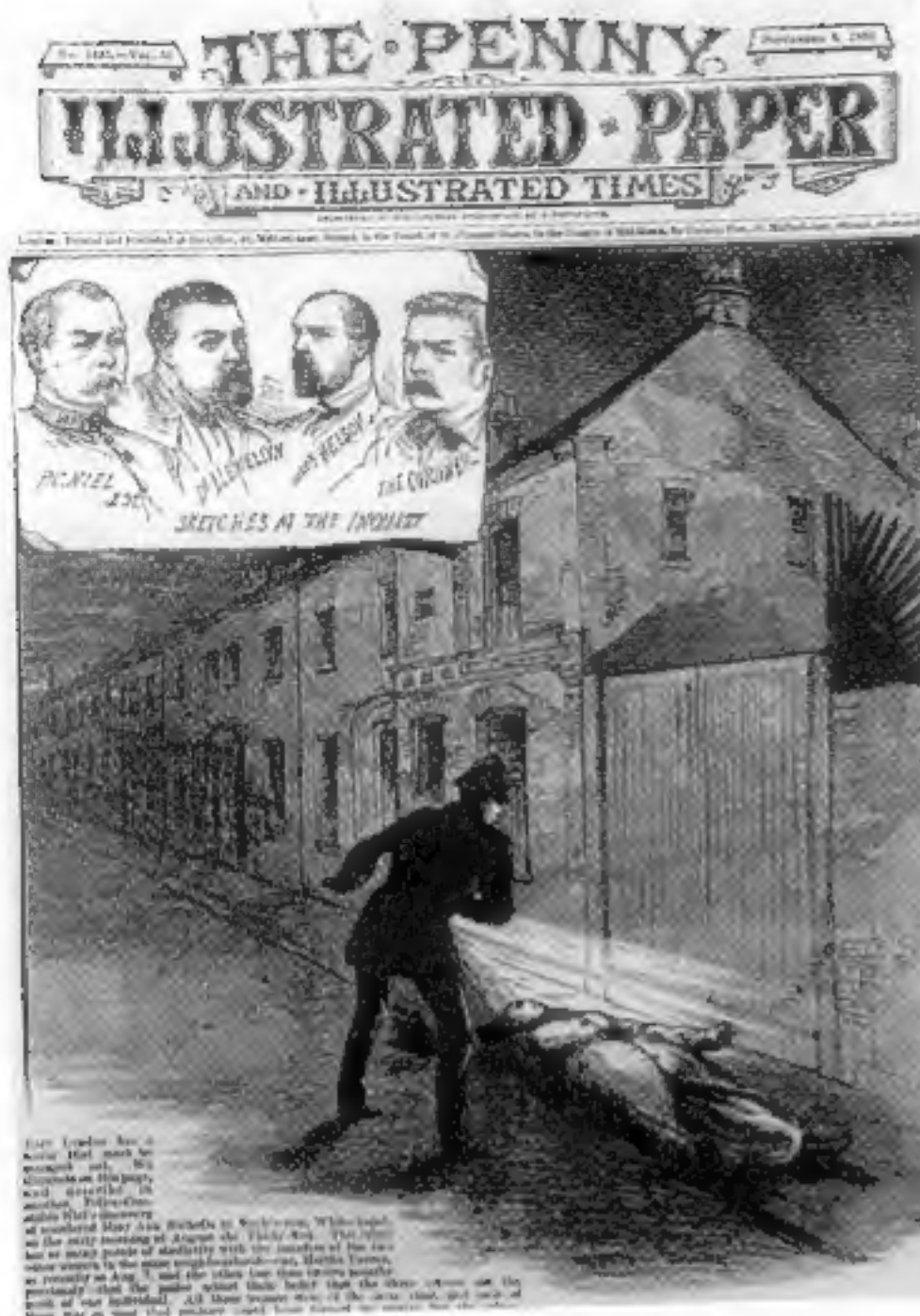
policeman). Her throat had been savagely cut and her abdomen opened with jagged cuts; there were other wounds on her lower body (**document 1**). The press was quick to link this killing with that of Tabram, and also made mention of the murder of another prostitute, Emma Elizabeth Smith, 45 years old, that had occurred in April 1888 in Osborn Street, Whitechapel. Smith stated before she died that she had been the victim of a gang of three men but despite the three murders being ostensibly unconnected, a series of three killings had been identified and the press claimed that a maniac was on the loose in Whitechapel. There was no trace of Nichols' killer, and all three murders remained unsolved.

A third prostitute murder in less than five weeks occurred on

the morning of Saturday 8 September, 1888, when the body of Annie Chapman (also known as Siffey), aged 47, was found at 6 a.m. in the back yard of No. 29 Hanbury Street, Spitalfields. Her throat had been cut and her body savagely mutilated. In a horrifying escalation of barbarity, her uterus had been removed and was missing. Police inquiries intensified and suspects came to their notice (**document 2**). These included an insane pork butcher from Holloway named Isenschmid. But there was no trace of Chapman's killer and it was a sensational time for the press: the publicity given to the murders snowballed and theories abounded. Isenschmid was absolved when further murders occurred while he was still locked in an asylum.



Whitechapel Road and the London Hospital as it looked in Victorian times. The hospital is close by Buck's Row, Nichols' murder scene. The road is still recognisable today and is the main highway into London from the east (Evans/Skinner Crime Archive).



The Penny Illustrated Paper for 8 September 1888 carried front-page coverage of the Buck's Row murder a week earlier. It was published on the day of the murder of Annie Chapman in Hanbury Street (Evans/Skinner Crime Archive).

Probably the nickname 'Jack the Ripper' is the main reason for the continuing fascination with this unknown perpetrator of a handful of horrific murders. The origin of the name can be traced to the signature of the now famous 'Dear Boss' letter, dated 25 September 1888, and sent on 27 September to the offices of the Central News Agency, 5 New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus, London (**document 3**). This letter was forwarded to the police on 29 September but did not receive publicity in the newspapers until 1 October. Before it did there were two more murders.

At 1 a.m. on Sunday 30 September 1888, the body of Elizabeth Stride, 44 years old, a prostitute, was found lying in Dutfield's Yard, Berner Street, St George's-in-the-East. Her throat had been cut but there was no

other mutilation. There was no trace of her killer at the scene. The murder was again in the Metropolitan Police area and extensive enquiries were instituted; a possible witness to the attack on Stride, Israel Schwartz, was located (**document 4**).

At 1.45 a.m. on the same night, PC 881 Watkins of the City of London Police was on patrol when he found the body of another prostitute, Catherine Eddowes, aged 46, in the gloomy southernmost corner of Mitre Square, Aldgate. The wounds to the body were extensive: her throat had been cut deeply, her clothing raised, and her abdomen savagely opened with two deep cuts and mutilated. Her uterus and left kidney were later found to be missing. Police officers searched the area but there was no trace of her killer (**document 5**). A

detailed plan and drawings of the Mitre Square murder scene were prepared for the coroner's inquest on Eddowes by the City Surveyor, Frederick Foster (**document 9**).

A clue in the shape of a bloody and soiled piece cut from Eddowes' apron was found in the doorway of Nos 108-119 Model Dwellings, Goulston Street, by PC 254A Long, which at least showed the murderer's direction of travel after the attack. This discovery was made a short distance away, but in the Metropolitan Police Whitechapel Division. Above the piece of apron, on the doorway entrance jamb, was scrawled a message in chalk, transcribed by the Metropolitan Police as:

'The Juwes are The men that Will not be Blamed for nothing'.

The City Police enquiries were extensive and a possible description of the culprit was obtained when a witness, Joseph Lawende, was located by police enquiries. He stated that he had seen a man with a woman, whom he identified as Eddowes by her clothing, standing at Church Passage (one of the entrances to Mitre Square) around 1.35 a.m. (**documents 5 and 8**). Great controversy was caused by the decision of the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, Sir Charles Warren, to erase the message on the wall, and he even attended the

scene to supervise this action (**document 7**).

Further uproar was generated when publicity was given to the receipt of the 'Dear Boss' 'Jack the Ripper' letter. The receipt of a second communication, a postcard dated 1 October 1888, again by the Central News Agency and signed 'Jack the Ripper' (**document 6**), caused a great sensation for the press, and alarmed and excited the restive population. The ominous name was telegraphed to an international audience. It resulted in a deluge of letters purporting to come from the murderer, most of which were signed 'Jack the Ripper' (**documents 10 and 11** are examples).

On Tuesday 16 October 1888 Mr George Lusk, chairman of the Whitechapel Vigilance Committee, received a small package purporting to be from the killer. This 'Committee' had been set up to try to assist the police in catching the killer. The package contained half a human kidney, cut longitudinally, together with a letter addressed 'From hell' (**documents 8 and 12**).

The final murder of the 1888 series occurred on the morning of Friday 9 November 1888. The body of a woman known as Mary Jane Kelly, a prostitute stated to be aged 25 years, was found in her room, No. 13 Miller's Court, 26 Dorset Street, Spitalfields. Her

Handbill calling for information on the murders, issued by the Metropolitan Police Office, 30 September 1888, and distributed by police officers door to door in the locality (PRO, MEPO 3/140).

throat had been cut; she was fearfully mutilated and disembowelled. Her heart was absent from her body. There was no trace of her killer. However, a witness, George Hutchinson (**document 13**), made what was regarded as an important sighting of a suspect, with the victim, at 2 a.m. on the morning of her murder. Inspector Abberline interrogated Hutchinson and reported on the inquiry (**document 14**). The degree of sensation caused by the murders was reflected in the lurid front page of the *Illustrated Police News* of Saturday 17 November 1888, with its coverage of the Kelly murder (**document 15**).

Despite the fact that the identity of 'Jack the Ripper' remained unknown, ideas as to his identity continued to appear after

POLICE NOTICE.

TO THE OCCUPIER.

On the mornings of Friday, 31st August, Saturday 8th, and Sunday, 30th September, 1888, Women were murdered in or near Whitechapel, supposed by some one residing in the immediate neighbourhood. Should you know of any person to whom suspicion is attached, you are earnestly requested to communicate at once with the nearest Police Station.

Metropolitan Police Office,
30th September, 1888.

Printed by W. G. Chapman & Co., Limited, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

the murders had ceased.

In February 1894 Melville Macnaghten, the then Chief Constable of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) at Scotland Yard, wrote a report on the Whitechapel murders, listing, without giving a source, the names of three persons he considered possible suspects. This document is accepted by historians as having great significance, and has been the foundation of many published theories about the Ripper (**document 16**). Since 1888 the theories have continued to proliferate, expressed in innumerable books – both fact and fiction – as well as film and documentary treatments. 'Jack the Ripper' has been pitted against the fictional Sherlock Holmes many times in book and film. Public interest remains unabated.

Further reading

There have been so many books on the subject of the Whitechapel murders that a comprehensive bibliography would not be practical here. In no way should this be seen to detract from the other books to be found in the ever-extending list of titles. This list is chronological and includes all the major reference works.

Matters, Leonard, *The Mystery of Jack the Ripper* (London, Hutchinson, 1929)

Stewart, William, *Jack the Ripper – A New Theory* (London, Quality Press, 1939)

McCormick, Donald, *The Identity of Jack the Ripper* (London, Jarrolds, 1959)

Cullen, Tom, *Autumn of Terror* (London, The Bodley Head, 1965)

Odell, Robin, *Jack the Ripper in Fact and Fiction* (London, Harrap, 1965)

Farson, Daniel, *Jack the Ripper* (London, Michael Joseph, 1972)

Whittington-Egan, R, *A Casebook on Jack the Ripper* (London, Wildy, 1975)

Rumbelow, Donald, *The Complete Jack the Ripper* (London, W H Allen, 1975)

Jones, Elwyn and Lloyd, John, *The Ripper File* (London, Arthur Barker, 1975)

Knight, Stephen, *Jack the Ripper: The Final Solution* (London, Harrap, 1976)

Fido, Martin, *The Crimes, Detection and Death of Jack the Ripper* (London, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1987)

Harris, Melvin, *Jack the Ripper – The Bloody Truth* (London, Columbus Books, 1987)

Howells, Martin and Skinner, Keith, *The Ripper Legacy* (London, Sidgwick & Jackson, 1987)

Begg, Paul, *Jack the Ripper The Uncensored Facts* (London, Robson Books, 1988)

Begg, Paul; Skinner, Keith; Fido, Martin, *The Jack the Ripper A-Z* (London, Headline, 1991)

Harris, Melvin, *The True Face of Jack the Ripper* (London, Michael O'Mara, 1994)

Sugden, Philip, *The Complete History of Jack the Ripper* (London, Robinson, 1994)

Kelly, Alexander and Sharp, David, *Jack the Ripper: A Bibliography & Review of the Literature* (Association of Assistant Librarians & Rempoy, 1995)

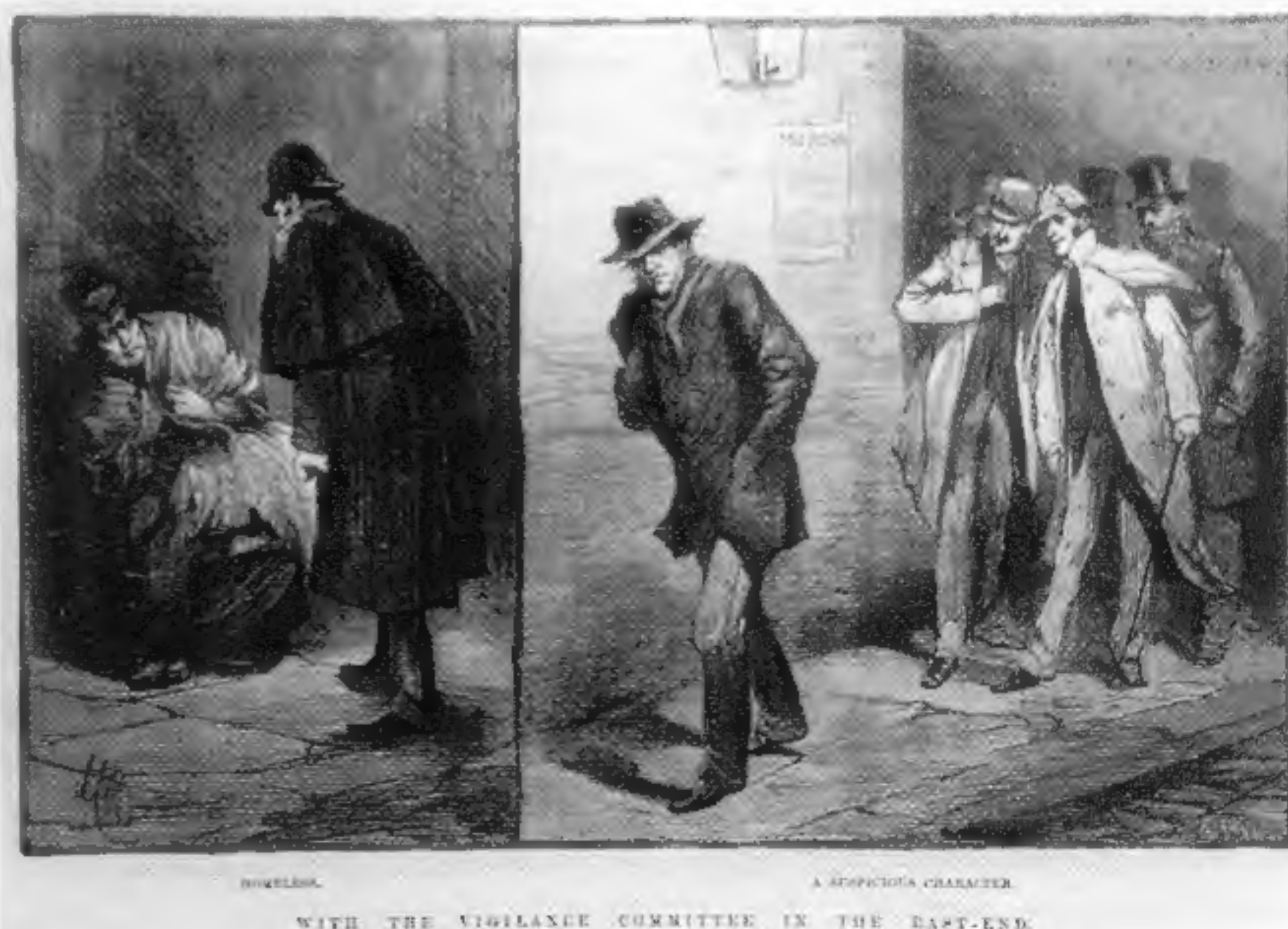
Evans, Stewart P and Gainey, Paul, *Jack the Ripper: First American Serial Killer* (London, Arrow, 1996)

Connell, Nicholas and Evans, Stewart P, *The Man Who Hunted Jack the Ripper* (Cambridge, Rupert Books, 2000)

Evans, Stewart P and Skinner, Keith, *The Ultimate Jack the Ripper Sourcebook* (London, Robinson, 2000)

Evans, Stewart P and Skinner, Keith, *Jack the Ripper: Letters From Hell* (Stroud, Sutton, 2001)

The *Illustrated London News* of 13 October 1888 carried these illustrations of scenes in the East End: a poor woman sleeping on the streets being checked by the police, and members of a 'Vigilance' group following a suspicious man (PRO, ZPER 34/93).



The documents

1. Report by Inspector Spratling on the murder of Mary Ann Nichols

It fell to Inspector John Spratling of J Division (Bethnal Green) to make the initial police report on the first generally recognised 'Ripper' murder; that of Mary Ann Nichols on 31 August 1888. Spratling, an 18-year veteran in the Metropolitan Police, was the uniform Inspector on duty when the body of Nichols was discovered. In a three-page, hand-written report on Metropolitan Police headed report paper, he details the finding of the body by the beat officer, PC 97J Neil. A description is given of the initial police activity and the injuries and appearance of the deceased. The report is signed by Inspector

Spratling and counter-signed by his supervisor, Superintendent Keating, who adds a note to the effect that the woman's clothing bore the laundry mark of the Lambeth Workhouse, which led to her identification.

31 August 1888

PRO, MEPO 3/140 ff. 239-41

2. Report by Inspector Abberline of Scotland Yard on the Nichols and Chapman murders

Inspector Frederick George Abberline, 45 years old, was the Scotland Yard detective assigned to lead the on-the-ground investigation into the 'Ripper' murders. Abberline had joined the force in 1863 and had previously spent 14 years as Local

Inspector in the Whitechapel Division CID. He has enjoyed the highest profile of all the officers involved in the investigation. This report is written on official 'Metropolitan Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Scotland Yard' headed paper and is 15 pages long. It describes the police investigation into the murders of Mary Ann Nichols and Annie Chapman. Abberline details the identification of the victims and the questioning of witnesses, and reveals the strange early police suspect, Joseph Isenschmid.

19 September 1888

PRO, MEPO 3/140 ff. 242-56

3. 'Dear Boss' letter

This is a colour copy of the important two-page letter purporting to come from the murderer and signed 'Jack the Ripper', the first known use of this name. It was received by the Central News Agency on 27 September 1888 and forwarded to the police two days later. It is by no means certain that the letter was actually written by the killer, and some senior officers at Scotland Yard believed that an 'enterprising journalist' was probably responsible. Sent three days before the double murder of 30 September (Stride and Eddowes), the letter includes



BLIND-MAN'S BLIND
A. J. W.
THE LONDON LANCET
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Drawing from *Punch*, 22 September 1888, satirising the police's confusion about the murders. Both the government and the police were subjected to such critical journalism as a result of the 'Jack the Ripper'

Middlesex Street, Whitechapel (Petticoat Lane), heart of Ripper territory and the 'old clothes' district of the East End. The centre of the Jewish quarter, the photograph shows the Sunday market in the 1890s (Evans/Skinner Crime Archive)



threats to commit more murders and 'to clip the ladys ears off...'. In view of these subsequent murders, and the fact that part of Eddowes' right ear was cut off, some believed it to be genuine.

25 September 1888

PRO, MEPO 3/3153 ff. 1-4

4. Overall summary of the murder of Elizabeth Stride by Chief Inspector Swanson

Chief Inspector Donald Sutherland Swanson, 40 years of age, was the Scotland Yard chief assigned to overall supervision of police enquiries into the Whitechapel murders. He collated all the reports, statements, correspondence etc. that were submitted and reported directly to the Assistant Commissioner (Crime), Dr Robert Anderson. This



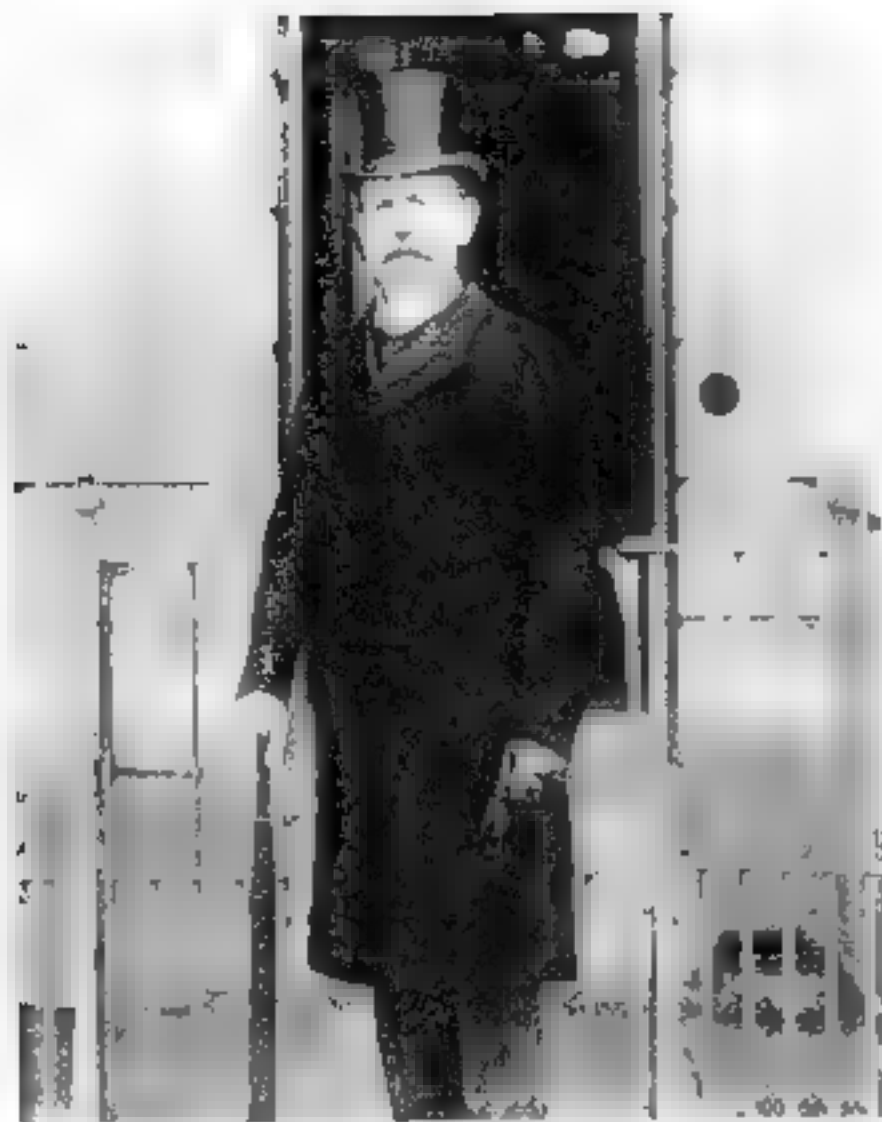
12-page handwritten report on Scotland Yard report paper summarises the events surrounding the murder of Elizabeth Stride, and the resulting extensive police enquiries carried out. It gives an excellent insight into police procedures and thinking, and lists the complicated sequence of events on the night of the Stride murder, as recounted by the many witnesses. Swanson discloses the identity of an important police witness, Israel Schwartz, who witnessed an attack on Stride just before her body was found. Schwartz was also able to supply a description of the suspect. There are marginal Home Office annotations. This report provides one of the most detailed descriptions of the police investigation into any of the Whitechapel murders and demonstrates how extensive the police enquiries really were.

19 October 1888

PRO, HO 144/221/A49301C ff. 148-59

5. Report by Inspector McWilliam, City of London Police, on the murder of Catherine Eddowes

Inspector James McWilliam was head of the Detective Department of the City of London Police. This report by McWilliam is of special significance, as the City Police records have not survived (unlike those of the Metropolitan Police). It is an eight-page handwritten report on City of London Police headed paper, and provides a rare insight into the Mitre Square murder, and the City Police investigation. It identifies the officers involved and describes the finding of the piece of bloody soiled apron which had been cut from that worn by Eddowes in the doorway at Nos 108-119 Model Dwellings, Goulston Street, in the Metropolitan Police territory. It also describes the discovery of the message written in chalk in the same doorway and mentions the



Sir Charles Warren, who was Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police at the time of the murders (PRO, COPY 1/443).

offer of a reward by the Lord Mayor of London. The possible sighting of the killer with his victim at the entrance to Church Passage is described and details of the receipt of the 'Lusk letter and kidney' are given. The liaison between the City and Metropolitan police forces in the ongoing investigation is also described.

27 October 1888

PRO, HO 144/221/A49301C ff. 163-70

6. 'Saucy Jacky' postcard

This was the second communication received by the Central News Agency just after the double murder, and again purporting to come from 'Jack the Ripper'. This postcard includes the use of the name 'saucy Jacky' and speaks of the 'double event', i.e. the Stride and Eddowes murders. The fact that it contains references to the previous letter, at this time unpublished, indicates

that it comes from the same source, although the handwriting is slightly different, possibly disguised. The original postcard is now missing from Scotland Yard. All we have today are the colour facsimiles held at the PRO.

1 October 1888

PRO, MEPO 3/142 ff. 2-3

7. Report by Sir Charles Warren regarding his actions on the morning of the Stride and Eddowes murders

This eight-page handwritten report from Sir Charles Warren, Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, to the Home Office, pays special regard to his erasure of the chalk written message on the wall in Goulston Street. A controversial figure, Warren, 48 years of age, was a General in the Royal Engineers and was appointed Chief Commissioner in 1886. He

resigned in November 1888 at the height of the murders, after ongoing disputes with the Home Office. He justifies his action by stating that such a message would have inflamed feeling against the Jews in the area if seen by the public. He mentions that a copy of the writing was taken before it was erased, and is enclosed with the report. Greatly criticised over the failure to capture the murderer, Warren was often required to justify his actions, many of which were the result of his undoubtedly autocratic nature. The report, although signed by Warren, is in two different hands - probably those of subordinate officials at Scotland Yard.

6 November 1888

PRO, HO 144/221/A49301C ff. 174-81

8. Report by Chief Inspector Swanson regarding Metropolitan Police knowledge of the Mitre Square murder

This 11-page handwritten report by Chief Inspector Donald S Swanson relates the facts known to the Metropolitan Police surrounding the murder in Mitre Square which fell under the jurisdiction of the City Police. Importantly, it includes a variant of the message on the wall, and gives the witness Lawende's description of the suspect seen with a woman identified as

Eddowes. It also gives information on another police suspect, John Piser, alias 'Leather Apron', who had already been eliminated from police enquiries. Swanson specifies Jewish connections with the murders in relation to anti-Semitic feeling and the erasure of the graffiti by the police. Details of the 'Lusk letter and kidney' incident are given, together with the full wording of the letter. The relevance of the Lusk incident is discussed together with possible origins of the piece of kidney.

6 November 1888

PRO, HO 144/221/A49301C ff 184-94

9. Coroner's plan of Mitre Square, with sketches of the injuries to Eddowes and the body in situ in the corner of the square

Frederick William Foster, the City of London Architect, made these plans and sketches, for use at the Eddowes' inquest. The plan is a rare surviving example of the detailed information that was gathered for the coroner's court investigating the death of a victim. Its importance lies in the information it contains on the murder of Catherine Eddowes. The detail includes the location of the body and the night watchman, George Morris, at the Kearley and Fonge warehouse in Mitre

Square; it also illustrates the wounds inflicted upon Eddowes' face and body. There is a map of the murderer's possible escape routes from the scene of the crime to the doorway in Goulston Street, the location of the disposal of the piece of Eddowes' apron and the doorway where 'Juwes' graffiti was discovered.

30 September 1888

Royal London Hospital Museum Archives,
Whitechapel Road

10. A 'Jack the Ripper' letter

The initial 'Jack the Ripper' correspondence sent to the Central News Agency resulted in a flood of similar correspondence, much of it colourful and imaginative such as this example sent to Scotland Yard from Birmingham. The content reveals that the original letter inspired the writer and shows the effect the murders and resultant publicity were having on the public. Chief Inspector Donald S Swanson's initials may be seen at the top left-hand corner of the page, indicating that he had examined the letter to assess its importance in relation to the overall enquiry, and to determine whether or not it required further action.

8 October 1888

PRO, MEPO 3/142 ff. 160-62

11. A letter from Philadelphia, USA, signed '“Jack” the ripper'

This letter was sent from the USA and, purporting to come from the killer, threatens more murders. It is a good example of the international notoriety attained by the name 'Jack the Ripper' and the Whitechapel murders, demonstrating that the press coverage in the USA was extensive and affected the American public.

October 1888

PRO, MEPO 3/142 ff. 90-91

12. 'From hell' letter to George Lusk

This letter was posted anonymously in a small cardboard box together with half a human kidney, longitudinally divided, and received by George Akn Lusk, chairman of the Whitechapel Vigilance Committee. Lusk, a Mile End builder and decorator, had received much press publicity in his role as leading light of the 'Ripper hunters', and had previously received communications signed 'Jack the Ripper'. The piece of kidney was examined by doctors and declared to be human. Of all the communications allegedly sent by the murderer most experts feel that this is likeliest to be genuine.

16 October 1888

Evans/Skinner Crime Archive

13. Statement of George Hutchinson regarding a last sighting of Mary Jane Kelly

A rare survival is this original witness statement of George Hutchinson; three pages long on Metropolitan Police 'H' Division headed paper. This official statement was taken by Sergeant Badham, signed by Hutchinson, and counter-signed by Inspector L Ellsdon. It was signed and submitted by Inspector Abberline to Superintendent Arnold. The statement gives Hutchinson's important account of his sighting of Mary Kelly on the morning of her murder, together with his very detailed description of the suspect he saw with her. Hutchinson knew the victim and spoke with her shortly before she met the other man, who may have been her killer. Hutchinson gives details of some of Kelly's last known movements in this final sighting of her before she was murdered. Abberline considered Hutchinson a reliable witness and attached importance to his statement.

12 November 1888

PRO, MEPO 3/140 ff. 227-9

14. Report by Inspector Abberline on the Kelly murder and inquest, and the witness Hutchinson

This important report written in Abberline's own hand gives details

Sir Melville Macnaghten. Chief Constable, CID, Scotland Yard, and author of the famous report that named the suspects Drutt, Kosminski and Ostrog in 1894 (Evans/Skinner Crime Archive).

of the Kelly murder inquiry and inquest and comments on the important witness George Hutchinson. Abberline also details plans for the police to escort Hutchinson around the area in an attempt to locate the 'well dressed suspect'. He mentions arrests of suspects that have been made. The report is another rare insight into this supervisory officer's investigation of the murders.

12 November 1888

PRO, MEPO 3/140 ff. 230-32

15. Front page of the *Illustrated Police News* with coverage of the Kelly murder

Despite its name this lurid illustrated newspaper had no connection with the police in any way. It shows the great media coverage the murders were receiving and carries a series of



illustrations of the Kelly murder from her meeting the killer to the removal of the body from the scene at 13 Miller's Court, 26 Dorset Street, Spitalfields. There is a large artist's impression of what Mary Kelly looked like in life. It is interesting to note that the paper lists this as the seventh murder in the series, including the murders of Emma Smith and Martha Tabram. A useful map of the murder locations is featured.

17 November 1888

Evans/Skinner Crime Archive

16. Macnaghten report, identifying three police suspects

Although not contemporary with the murders, this seven-page handwritten report by Sir Melville Macnaghten, Chief Constable, is rightly held as a very important document by many students of the 'Ripper' crimes, and has greatly



OSTROG, alias BERTRAND ASHLEY, CLAUDE CLAYTON, and Dr. GRANT, Office No. 32660, whose apprehension is sought for failing to report—age 66, height 6 ft. 11 in., complexion dark, hair dark brown, eyes grey, scars right thumb and right shin, two large moles right shoulder and one back of neck, corporal punishment marks; generally dressed in a semi-clerical suit. A Polish Jew. Was sentenced, 5th January, 1874, at Aylesbury, to 10 years' penal servitude and 7 years' police supervision for larceny. Liberated on license 15th August, 1883. Again sentenced at the Central Criminal Court, 14th September, 1887, to 6 months' hard labour for larceny. On the 10th March, 1888, he was liberated from the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, and failed to report.
Warrant issued.
Special attention is called to this dangerous man.



Two of the Macnaghten named suspects:
left: representation of Michael Ostrog from the *Police Gazette*, 26 October 1888;
right: Montague John Drutt. See also p. 6: the 'suspicious man' illustration has been used over the years to portray the third suspect, Kosminski (Evans/Skinner Crime Archive).

3. 'Michael Ostrog, a Russian doctor', also alleged to be insane, and eliminated when he was 'subsequently detained in a lunatic asylum as a homicidal maniac' [sic].

Although no hard evidence to associate any of the three suspects with the murders is given, the report has been the basis upon which many authors have constructed their theories. It thus can be seen to have played a great part in the history of the case, and its importance is undisputed. A facsimile is here made available in full for the first time.

23 February 1894
PRO, MEPO 3/141 ff. 177-83

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Wallet illustrations

Front: sketches from the *Illustrated London News*, 22 September 1888 (PRO, ZPER 34/93); letters purporting to be from 'Jack the Ripper' (PRO, MEPO 3/142); Metropolitan Police report on efforts to trace the criminal (PRO, HO 144/221/A49301C).

Inside: the New Scotland Yard Metropolitan Police headquarters, operational from 1890, from the *Graphic*, 7 June 1890 (Evans/Skinner Crime Archive); case files at New Scotland Yard prior to deposit at the Public Record Office (Evans/Skinner Crime Archive) Sir Charles Warren (Evans/Skinner Crime Archive); letter from 'Jack the Ripper' of 9 October 1888, found pinned to a passage wall in Bethnal Green (PRO, MEPO 3/142)

All PRO documents can be seen on open access at the Public Record Office, Kew Document 9 is courtesy of the Royal London Hospital Museum Archives, Whitechapel Road. The *Illustrated Police News*, *Penny Illustrated Paper*, *Punch* and *Police Gazette* can be seen at the British Newspaper Library, Colindale.

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influenced Ripper studies. Macnaghten was second in command (to Dr Robert Anderson) in the CID at Scotland Yard, and held a great interest in the case throughout his career. The report defines the popularly accepted five victims, and names three persons regarded by the police as suspects. They were:

1. 'A Mr M.J. Drutt, said to be a doctor' [sic, he was a barrister], who committed suicide in the Thames in December 1888.
2. 'Kosminski, a Polish Jew', who had been 'removed to a lunatic asylum as a homicidal maniac about March 1889'.

Special Report.

Reference to Papers.

Division.

31st August 1885

P.C. 47. J. Keil reports at 3.15. A.M. that he found the dead body of a woman lying on her back with her arms a little above her knees, with her head cut from ear to ear on a yard cross at Ducts Road, Whitechapel, P.C. obtained the assistance of P.C. 55. H. Emsley and G. H. Hines, the latter called S. Hensley, F 152. Whitechapel Road. He arrived quickly and pronounced life to be extinct, apparently but few minutes, he directed her removal to the mortuary, stating he would do a further examination there, which was done on the ambulance.

Upon my arrival there and taking a description I found that she had been dismembered, and at once sent to inform the C. of it, he arrived quickly and on further examination stated that her throat had been cut from left to right, two distinct cuts being on left side. The windpipe and spinal cord being cut through, a laceration apparently of the being on right lower part, also on left side. The abdomen had been open from centre of bottom of ribs on right side, under pelvis, to left of the

Reference to Papers

Continued

Stomach, there the wound was jagged & mortant, or tearing of the Stomach was also cut in several places, and the small Stabs on Private Parts, appeared to have been done with a strong, blunted Knife, supposed to have been done by some of the same person. Death being almost instantaneous.

Description. Age about 25 or 30. Sex 2. or 3. Complexion dark, hair dark brown (turning grey) eyes brown, skin color light pink and left cheek slightly red. Tongue, one tooth deficient front of upper jaw, two on left of lower jaw. Brown velvet, large brass, button (figure of a female riding a horse and man at side thereon), brown lining, grey woollen petticoat, flannel, white chest flannel, brown stays, white cloth, ribbed woollen stockings, Men's shoes, but on uppers, tips on heels, black straw bonnet, trimmed, black & red.

I made enquiries and was informed by Mr. Emma Green, a widow, her son, Edgemoor, and Mr. Walter Purkin, Esq. Wharf, opposite, also of William Thomas, Esq. her butlerman to Mrs. Brown, Esq. Rotten Row, and P.C. St. George's Police on at Wharf near, none of whom

and Report

Division.

188

Continued

any screams during the night, or anything to lead them to believe that the murder had been committed there.

The Stations and Premises of the East London and District Railways, at the wharves and outcours in the vicinity have been searched, but no trace of any weapon could be found there.

P.C. States he passed through New at 3.15. Am. and P.C. Kirby also the same time, but the woman was not there then and is not known to them.

Spreading News?

Waring Sup

It has since been ascertained that the dress bears the marks of Lambeth Mark and recovered to. Supposed to have been an inmate of that house.

Waring Sup

METROPOLITAN POLICE

OFFICIAL OFFICERS
F. S. C. REPORT.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

RE MY MURDER
in Whitechapel

19th Sept. 1886

REPORT
5-2, 7-3

With reference to the
subject named in court case.
They say they report that
about 3.15 p.m. one J. J. Miller
Charles Cross, Esq. of 33
Dorset Street Cambridge Road,
Bethnal Green was driving
through Bucks Row Whitechapel
(which way he works the National
a woman living on her back
on the footway (against some
ones) and down into a stable yard)
He stopped to look at the
woman when another (Esq.)
also on his way to work (name
Robert Cross of 30 Fleet St.
Bethnal Green came up and
Cross called his attention to
the woman but being dark
they did not notice any
blood and spasm, or with
the intention of informing the
first constable they met and
on arriving at the corner
of Kentway St. and St. Montague
St they met J. J. Miller and
(1, 1) acquainted

examined him & what
they had seen said to the
Constable & proceeded towards
the spot & found that it was
J. Lee (who was on the
beat) had found the woman
and was sitting for
assistance. He had
turned on his light and
discovered that the woman
threw a bag, which, it
seems, J. Lee was also
filled and sent at once
for Dr. Simpson of 10 St.
John's Lane who quickly
arrived on the scene and
examined the patient
and reported the removal
of the body to the Coroner.
In the meantime a Miss
Dunn, who went for the doctor
and assistance from 10 St.
John's Lane and on road to
Spartan and other friends
arriving the body was moved
to the mortuary. It arrived
there

there the inspector found
a further examination, and
found that the woman
had also been severely cut
in several places about the
intestines. The inspector
examined the Lincolnton
a forward man, a nurse
examined examination and
found that the woman in
the abdomen were in them-
selves sufficient to cause
instant death, and the organs
are open that they were
inflamed, to pass the throat
was out. The body was
not then identified (the
clothing being separately examined
by expert Wilson he found some
of the under clothing bore the
mark of Embury (workhouse)
which led to the body being
identified as that of a
former inmate named Mary
Ann Nichols, and by that
means we were able to trace
the

the relations and complete
the identity. It was found
she was the wife of William
Nichols of 32 Cubing Street
Old Kent Road opposite
in the employ of Messrs
Perkins, Mason & Co. Philanthropist
of City from whom she had
been separated about 17 years
through her drunken and
immoral habits and that
for several years past she
had from time to time been
an inmate of various
workhouses. In May of this
year she left Lambeth work
house and entered the service
of Mr Crowley, Shadwell, Kent
where she remained until the
12th July when she absconded
stating various articles of
wearing apparel. A day or
two after she became a lodger
at 18 Thrawl St. Spitalfields
a common lodging house and

and Sleat there and at
another Common Lodging
house 56 Flower & Bean Street
up to the night of the murder
about 1.40 am that morning
she was seen in the kitchen at
18 Thrawl St when she informed
the Deputy of the lodging house
that she had no money to
pay her lodgings she requested
that her bed should be kept
for her and left stating that
she would soon get the
money at this time she
was drunk. She was next
seen at 2.30 am at the corner
of Albion St and Whitechapel
Road by Miss Holland a lodger
in the same house who saw
she was very drunk & asked
her to return with her to the
lodging house. She however
refused saying that she
would soon be back and
walked away down the White
chapel Road in the direction
of

of the place where the body
was found. There can be
no doubt with regard to the
time because the white-chapel
Church Clock chimed 3 son-
na (Holland) called the
attention of the accused to
the time. We have been unable
to find any person who saw
her alone after Holland left
her. The distance from Aborn St.
to Rucke Row is only about
half a mile. Inquiries were
made in every conceivable
quarter with a view to trace
the murderer but not the
slightest clue can at present
be obtained in the course of
our inquiries amongst the
immense women of the same
class as the deceased and it
was ascertained that a feeling
of terror existed against
a man known as Leather-
apron who it appeared have
for a considerable time past
been

(())

been leaving black mail and
threatening them if his demands
were not complied with.
although there was no evidence
to connect him with the
murder it was however
thought desirable to find
him and interrogate him
as to his movements on
the night in question and with
that view searching inquiries
were made at all common
lodging houses in the ward
but to the regret of the
through the publicity given
in the Star and other news-
papers the man was made
acquainted with the fact
that he was being sought for
and it was not until the
15th inst that he was dis-
covered when it was found
that he had been concealed
by his relatives. On his being
interrogated he was able
however to give such a
Satisfactory

(7)

Satisfactory account of his
movements as to how he con-
vincingly that the suspicions
were groundless. Suspicion
was also attached to these
men on account of being the night
of the murder by deserting their
post at the same time as the
St which is about 20 yards
from where the body was found.
They have however been seen to be
safety and directly statements
taken from them as to how
they spent their time during
the night and the explanation
given by them were confirmed.
The police who saw them
at work and no grounds
appeared to exist to suspect
them of the murder. In the
morning 13, at 6 am 8th
but the dead and mutilated
body of Annie Chapman
was found in the yard of
29 Lambury St, Spitalfields;
having been removed to the

Same

(8)

Same manner - the mutilations
being of the same description
but more brutal leaving no
doubt that the same person
committed both murders.
The identification in this
case has also been clearly
established. She was the
widow of a Coahuman
named Chakman who died
at Windsor some 15 months
since from whom she had
been separated some 8 years
previously through her drunken
habits, and who up to the time
of her death made her an
allowance of £1 per week.
For some years past she
had been a frequent of com-
mon lodging houses in the
neighbourhood of St. Giles
and for sometime previous
to her death at 14a (laid)
at 35 Dorset Street where
she was last seen alive at
2 am on the morning of the
murder

(7)

murder but not having
the money to pay her lodgings
left the house, remarking
she would go and get
it - at the time she appeared
she wore no drink. From
then until her body was
found no reliable informa-
tion can be obtained as to her
movements. It was ascer-
tained ^{that} for the last two years
she had occasionally been
visited by a man named Edw.
Stanley, a labourer who, under
at 12 Horn Street, Whitechapel
with that exception she was
not known to be acquainted
with any particular man.

Stanley has been found and
interrogated and from his
statement it has been clearly
established that on the night
of 30th Sept. he was on duty
with the 2nd Brigade Southern
Division South-West at Fort
Palm Lockport and during the
night

(. . .)

night of 24th inst he was in
bed at his lodgings from
midnight until 11th and
after the body was
discovered. It is also
believed to be a respectable
hardworking man and a
suspicion who is attached
to him. The deceased was
in the habit of wearing two
brass rings, a watch and
fingers their were missing
when the body was found
and the finger bones must be
either having been removed
by force. Several incisions
which have been made at all places
where the marks of the rings or
finger bones were to be seen
believe them to be false but
nothing has resulted therefrom.
Searching inquiries were also
made at lodgings house etc
with a view of ascertaining
whether any person has been
seen to enter with blood on
on

on them with a like result.
The inhabitants of the houses
adjoining the scenes of the
murders have been examined
and called as witnesses
before the Coroner but none
of them heard anything to
attract their attention in
either direction. No doubt
the murders in each case
were committed where the
bodies were found. Knave
Row is a narrow quiet lane
frequently frequented by prostitutes
and immoral characters at
night and no doubt the
area of 29 Kenbury Street
has been used for a similar
purpose. Several persons
have been detained at Farrow
Station on suspicion and
their movements have been
inquired into. Numerous
statements have also been
made, and letters received
bearing on the subject but after
the

the most substantial inquiries
no adequate result has been
obtained. The suspect
has been found in the
hands and possession of
some time to time. Some one
witnesses have been examined
and both the trial and the
trial on the same. The whole
must be done in a
Chambers with the
Chambers have been the
of the Chambers. The
for the information of the
Coroner and the
submitted for the information
of the Commission. Inquiries
are being continued in every
direction in which it is thought
information may be obtained
and no effort will be spared
to elucidate the mystery.
It is to add that the man
Senschied, who was detained
at Felling, on 12th Jul, and
handed over to the
authorities

characterized as a similes is
it now with the man,
some in the time about 18
Hundred to be as I am in
the present & the time ago,
the appearance of the same in
the history of the same there
is only about 100
years from the same of
the same, the same who
entered the world on his
knees, sometimes has been
on the ground of a tubular,
but some 12 months ago
he was in business. It after
wards he was distressed
and lost his reason, and
was found in a condition
of mind. He was liberated
about Christmas last and
since, but for some months
last he has been very strongly
impaired in the last six weeks
he has been absent from
home and unaccounted for
he starts at all hours
when

(164)

when he is fit to see the land
in his own season. He has
thought that he will do his
business. He is now engaged
in the New Hampshire Academy
of Natural History. How about
making an expedition soon with a view
to see and see Dr. H. Schmidt
and who intended to see
him but the doctor thinks the
season of the season at present
with safety to his health
as time is of the greatest
importance in this case, not
only with regard to the question
of expediency but also for
the sake of releasing the
Stigma. Dr. Schmidt wishes that some
one should be sent to suggest
that either the Stigma or
at one of the first of the season may
be requested to see Dr. Schmidt
the resident medical officer
to make if possible some
arrangement to get the witnesses
to see Schmidt.

Dr. H. Schmidt.

Thos. H. B. C. D. S.

Dr. H. Schmidt.

Dr. H. Schmidt.

again. there will soon
with. in curre
and some of the

the glue and
is fit enough

the s' curd of

your truly
and the Ripper
and giving the traders

I am doing a home and
 I cannot quit supper them till
 do get locked and work the last
 job was. I gave the lady no time to
 spend how can they catch me now
 I love my work and want to start
 again. You will soon hear of me
 with my cunning better games. I
 saved some of the proper red stuff in
 a ginger beer bottle for the last job
 is write with but it went thick
 like glue and I cant use it that
 much is fit enough I hope for all
 the next job. I do & shall give
 the lady's ears off and sent to the

Tell the officers just for jolly wouldn't
 you keep this letter back till I
 do a bit more work then give
 it out straight My knives come
 and sharp I want to get to work
 right away if I get a chance.
 Good luck
 Yours truly

Yours truly

Jack the Ripper

Don't mind me giving the book over.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

CENTRAL OFFICER'S
NOTEBOOKCRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT,
SCOTLAND YARD19th day of October 1888SUBJECT *Murder of**Elizabeth Stone at Duff-
fields yard Berner St.
Body found at 1 am
30th Sept 1888.*

REFERENCE TO PARAGR.

I beg to report that the following are
the particulars respecting the murder of
Elizabeth Stone on the morning of
30th Sept 1888. —

1 am 30th Sept a body of a woman was found
with the throat cut, but not
otherwise mutilated by Louis
Dienchitz (Secretary to the
Socialist Club) inside the gates
of Duffield's yard in Berner St.
Commercial Road East, who
gave information to the police.
PC 252 Lamb proceeded with
them to the spot & sent for
L^{ts} Blackwell & Phillips.

1. 10 am. Body examined by the Doctors
mentioned who pronounced
life extinct, the position of
the body was as follows:—
lying on left side, left arm
extended from elbow, cactus
lying in hand right arm over
stomach back of hand & inner
surface of wrist dotted with
blood

blood, legs drawn up knees forced
 feet close to wall, body still curved
 its hands held round itself,
 slightly turn corresponding to the
 angle of sight just about slightly
 inclined and below the right angle
 apparent abrasion of skin about
 an inch and a quarter in
 diameter

Search was made in the yard
 but no instrument found.

From enquiries made it was found that
 at 1:—

23 am 5th of 1888" Smith saw a man and
 woman the latter with a red
rose buttoning on Derner that
 this of observing the body
 identified it as being that of
 the woman whom he had seen
 He thus describes the man as
 age about 28. ht. 5 ft. 7 in: comp.
 dark, small dark moustache,
 dress black diagonal coat, hair
 felt not white collar blue.

245 am 30th Israel Schwartz of St. Michael
 that

Street, Backchurch Lane, stated
 that at that hour on turning
 into Berner St. from Commercial
 Road & had got as far as the
 gateway where the murder
 was committed he saw a man
 stop & speak to a woman, who
 was standing in the doorway.
 The man tried to pull the
 woman into the street, but
 turned her round &
 he threw her down on the
 footway & the woman screamed
 three times, but not very
 loudly. On crossing to the
 opposite side of the street, he
 saw a second man standing
 lighting his pipe. The man who
 threw the woman down called
 out apparently to the man on
 the opposite side of the street
 & then disappeared linearly into
away, but finding that he
 was followed by the second
 man he ran as far as the
 railway arch but the man
 did not follow so far.

"The man who
 threw the woman down
 was a Jew"

Schwartz cannot say whether
the two men were together
or known to each other
before being taken to the
stationary Schwartz identified
the body as that of the woman
he had seen the first man who threw the
woman down : age about
30 ht. 5 ft. 5 in comp. fair
hair dark, small brown moustache
full face, broad shouldered,
dress, dark jacket & trousers
black coat with pink, had nothing
in his hands.

second man age 35 ht 5 ft 10 in
comp. fresh, hair light brown,
moustache brown, dress dark
overcoat, dark, black hard felt
hat wide brim, had a clay
pipe in his hand.

about 1000 30th Gen. Soldiers of 2nd Christian
that Commercial Road, called
at Lemay St. stated that he
was the man that passed down
Bern St. with a black bag at
that

that hour. That the bag contained empty cigarette boxes & that he had left a coffee house in Spectacle Alley a short time before.

The description of the man seen by the police was circulated amongst police by wire, & by authority of Commissioner it was also given to the press. On the evening of 30th the man Schwartz gave the description of the man he had seen ten minutes later than the police, and it was circulated by wire. It will be observed that although for different purposes of comparison between this description & the apparent appearance of the man with whom the woman whose body they both identified there are various differences in the description of dress: thus the police describes the dress of the man whom he saw as black diagonal coat, lined felt hat, while Schwartz describes the dress of the man as a dark jacket black cap with peak so that at least it is rendered doubtful whether they are describing the same man.

If Schwartz is to be believed, and the

to be continued in the directions mentioned in the report respecting the manner in which the bodies were to be handled.

- a) Immediately after the bodies were on the ground the whole of the members were ordered to search the club were searched, their clothes examined and their movements noted.
- b) Extended enquiries were made in the corner street to ascertain if any person was seen with the woman.
- c) Leaflets were printed & distributed in 26 Divisions asking the Occupiers of houses to give information to Police of any suspicious persons living in their houses.
- d) The numerous statements made to Police were entered into and the persons (of whom there were many) were required to account for their presence at the time of the murders every care taken as far as possible to verify the statements.

Concurrently with enquiry under rule 11 the yard where the body was found was

in a small boat in front of the house
 and

coming out of the house to see Mr.
 who was a customer of the house and it was
 that I saw him for the first time. I was
 in the boat about 1/2 of an hour long,
 took out, pulled up, up, all the
 in the house and I was the first to see
 around here, rather quick motion, I
 with a woman coming, a woman
 like a woman, quite white, the woman
 was left alone to the house. The woman
 was alone to the house and I was
 about sitting, till it was then they
 went on to the whole point
 apparently leaving to the house. Mr.
 who was alone to the house, stated
 that he was not in any danger, even
 about it and it was not until after the
 publication in the newspapers of the
 discovery, when he was to the fact
 that all the men gave the house, for
 and as to the, create nothing, men
 with the house, with the house
 and the house who were with
 in, down in the house, the house

I am sure that you will find it a very
 interesting and useful book. It is
 a collection of the most interesting
 and useful facts and figures that
 have been collected in the last
 few years. It is a book that
 every one should have. It is a
 book that will give you a
 very good idea of the state of
 the world. It is a book that
 will give you a very good
 idea of the state of the world.

Under and 10,000,000, united
 to Congress were in fact and a
 to some of my friends not only
 say the result of inquiry, from the
 manner but also a result of the
 world as yet unknown but not
 as to convey information - covered
 bounded by the City Line boundary
 on the east and west to Commercial
 St. from Eastern State in a direction
 to be which is South of the line and
 to the east of the St. to the line but it's
 not

from the City boundary, under the
 great and common salpary it was
 were visited over 2000 lodgers were
enumerated.

Enquiry was also made by Thomas
 ... and ... in
 ... Asiatics present in London, about 80
 persons have been detained at the
 ... the ...
 ... taken and
 ... the ...
 of persons estimated at upwards of
 200 ...
 were received by police such enquiries
 are being continued.

...
 ... of the
 men employed enquired into, this
 embraces all servants who had been
 employed ...
 ...
 as to the ...
 of Greek Gipsies, but it was found
 that they had not been in London
 during

during the times of the various murders.

Three of the persons calling themselves Cowboys who belonged to the American Exhibition were traced satisfactorily accounted for themselves

up to date although the number of letters daily is considerably lessened, the other enquiries respecting alleged suspicious persons continues as numerous

There are now 994 Dockets besides police reports.

(s) Donald S. Swanson

Ch. Insp.

(S. 700) *Copy of*
REPORT

Div.
Detective

A49301 5
8⁶ 1883

CITY OF LONDON POLICE.

October 24th 1888

Re East. End Murders.

I beg to report with reference to the recent murders in Whitechapel that, acting upon stringent orders issued by the Commissioners with a view to prevent if possible a repetition of the murder which had previously been committed in Whitechapel, and to keep a close observation upon all prostitutes frequenting public-houses and walking the streets, extra men in plain cloth have been employed by this department since August last to patrol the Eastern portion of the City. On 30th September at 1.45 a.m. a woman since identified as Catherine Eddowes was found with her throat cut & disembowelled in Mitre Square Aldgate about 300 yards from the City boundary. The Constable who found the body immediately sent for a Surgeon and also to the Police Station at Bishopsgate Street and Inspector Pollard was on the spot in a few minutes. Detective

Detective Constables Naleo, Marriott,
 & Culham who had been searching the
 passages of houses in the immediate
 neighbourhood of the spot where the
 murder was committed (& where
 the doors are left open all night) on
 hearing of the murder at 1.55 a.m. at
 once started off in various directions
 to look for suspected persons. The
 Officer Naleo went in the direction of
 Whitechapel and passed through
 Goulstone Street - where part of the
 deceased's apron was subsequently
 found at 2.50 a.m.; on returning
 to the Square he heard that part of
 an apron stained with blood had
 been found in Goulstone Street,
 he then went with D.S. Lawley &
 D.C. Hunt to Leaman Street Station
 & from thence to Goulstone St.
 where the spot at which the apron
 was found was pointed out to him
 On the wall above it was written in
 chalk "The Jews are the men th
 "will not be blamed for nothing".
 Naleo remained by the writing
 and Lawley and Hunt returned
 to Dorset Square.

By the meantime I had been -
 informed of the murder and arrived
 at the Detective Office at 3.45 a.m.,
 after ascertaining from S & S Lizard
 what steps he had taken in consequence
 of it; I wired to Scotland Yard -
 informing the Metropolitan Police of
 the murder and went with D.S. Dwyer
 to Bishopsgate Station & from thence
 to Midway Square. I there found
 Major Smith, Superintendent Foster,
 Inspector Colford & several Detective
 Officers. Hawley & Hunt informed
 me of the finding of the apron &
 the writing on the wall. The latter of
 which I ordered to be photographed
 and directed the Officers to return
 at once & search the "Model"
 dwellings & lodging houses in the
 neighbourhood. I then went to
 the Mortuary in Golden Lane, where
 the body had been taken by order
 of Dr. Gordon-Brown and saw
 piece of apron - which was found in
 Goulstone Street - compared with a
 piece the deceased was wearing &
 it exactly corresponded. I then return
 to the Detective Office and had

1
-had telegraphed to the Devon and
Metropolitan Police a description of the
murdered woman and her clothing.
Additional officers had then arrived,
and they were sent out in various
directions to make enquiry. On Monday
the 18th October on the recommendation of
the Commissioners, the Lord Mayor
authorised a reward of £500 to be
offered. Printed bills were at once
ordered & circulated, in response to
which a great many communications
have been received & are still coming
in. Enquiry was also made with a
view to get the deceased identified
and on the 3rd Inst it was ascertained
that her name was Catherine Eddowes
& that she had been living with a man
named Kelly at Cooney's lodging house
Flower and Dean Street, Spitalfields.
She had lived with Kelly for seven or
eight years, prior to which she had lived
with a man named Thomas Conway,
a prisoner for about twenty years
& had three children by him - two
sons & a daughter - but Conway was
eventually compelled to leave her
on account of her drunken and

and immoral habits. Considerable difficulty was experienced in finding Conway in consequence of his having exhibited in the name of Thomas Quinn. He was found however, also the three children & two sisters of the deceased.

On Thursday the 4th Inst. an Inquest was held at the Mortuary by F. D. Langham Esq. "Coroner" & a Jury and adjourned till the 11th Instant, when a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person unknown" was returned. Every effort has been made to trace the murderers, but up to the present without success. Enquiry has been made respecting persons in almost every class of society & I have sent officers to all the Lunatic Asylums in London to make enquiry respecting persons recently admitted or discharged: many persons being of opinion that these crimes are of too revolting a character to have been committed by a sane person.

The Enquiry is still being actively followed up, but the Police are at a great disadvantage in this case

in consequence of the want of identity no one having seen the deceased from the time she was discharged from Bishopsgate Station until her body was found at 1.45 a.m., except three gentlemen who were leaving the Imperial Club in Duke Street at 1.35 a.m. and who state that to the best of their belief they saw her with a man in Church Passage at that time, but took no particular notice of them. One of the gentlemen Mr. Leveend of 79 Fenchurch Street who was nearest to the man & woman & saw most of them, says he does not think he should know the man again, and he did not see the woman's face. No other person can be found who saw either of them. The murderer would seem to have been only a few minutes in the City, having just come from Berners Street & returned at once to Whitechapel via Goulston Street where the apron was found.

On the 16th Inst. Mr. Luck, No 1 Alderney Road, Mile End, Chairman of the East End Vigilance Committee

receiv

received by post a packet containing
 half of a kidney and a letter ^{photograph} copy
 of which I attach hereto. He did not
 attach any importance to it at the
 time, but on mentioning the matter
 to other members of the Committee
 on the 18th Inst, they advised him to
 show the piece of kidney to a
 medical man. He accordingly took
 it to Dr. Reed, 56 Mile End Road,
 & subsequently to Dr. Spence of
 the London Hospital, both of whom
 expressed the opinion that it was a
 portion of the kidney of a human
 being. Dr. Lusk then took the
 kidney & letter to Euston Street Station.
 The kidney was forwarded to this
 office & the letter to Scotland Yard.
 Chief Inspector Swanson having
 sent me the letter on the 5th Inst.
 I had it photographed & returned it
 to him on the 24th. The kidney has
 been examined by Dr. Gordon-Brown
 who is of opinion that it is human.
 Every effort is being made to trace
 the sender, but it is not desirable
 that publicly should be given to the
 Doctor's opinion, or the steps that

are

(7)

are being taken in consequence.
It might turn out after all, to be the
act of a Medical Student who would
have no difficulty in obtaining the
organ in question.

This department is co-operating
with the Metropolitan Police in
the matter, and Chief Inspector
Swanson and I meet daily and
confer on the subject.

(Sgt) Jas. McWilliam.
Inspector.

POST CARD



THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE



[illegible]

AL49301^C
8^c

174

7

93305
28



Confidential

4, Whitehall Place,
S.W.
6th November, 1888.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I enclose a report of the circumstances of the Mitre Square Murder so far as they have come under the notice of the Metropolitan Police, and I now give an account regarding the erasing the writing on the wall in Boulston Street which I have already partially explained to Mr. Matthews verbally. —

On the 30th September on
hearing of the Berners Street
Murder
The Under Secretary
of State
to . to . to .
Home Office

Murder after visiting Commercial Street Station I arrived at Leaman Street Station shortly before 5 a.m. and ascertained from Superintendent Arnold all that was known there relative to the two murders. —

The most pressing question at that moment was some writing on the wall in Goulston Street evidently written with the intention of inflaming the public mind against the Jews, and which M^r. Arnold with a view to prevent serious disorder proposed to obliterate, and had sent down an Inspector with a sponge for that purpose telling him to

2. Refrains entirely

to await his arrival -

I considered it desirable that I should decide this matter myself, as it was one involving so great a responsibility whether any action was taken or not. -

I accordingly went down to Goulston Street at once before going to the scene of the murder: it was just getting light, the public would be in the streets in a few minutes, in a neighbourhood very much crowded on Sunday morning by Jewish vendors and Christian purchasers from
all

all parts of London.

There were several Police around the spot when I arrived, both Metropolitan and City. —

The writing was on the joint of the open archway or doorway visible to any body in the street and could not be covered up without danger of the covering being torn off at once. —

A discussion took place whether the writing could be left covered up or otherwise or whether any portion of it could be left for an hour until it could be photographed; but

but after taking into
consideration the excited
state of the population
in London generally at
the time the strong feeling
which had been excited
against the Jews, and
the fact that in a
short time there would
be a large concourse of

the

the people in the streets and having before me the Report that if it was left there the house was likely to be wrecked (in which from my own observation I entirely concur) I considered it desirable to obliterate the writing at once, having taken a copy of which I enclose a duplicate.

After having been to the scene of the murder, I went on to the City Police Office and informed the Chief Superintendent of the reason why the writing had been obliterated.

I may mention that so great was the feeling with regard to the Jews that on the 13th ult^o the Acting Chief Rabbi wrote to me on the subject of the spelling of the word "Jews" on account of a newspaper asserting that this was Jewish

Spelling

spelling in the Yiddish dialect. He added,
 "in the present state of excitement it is
 dangerous to the safety of the poor Jews
 in the East to allow such an assertion
 to remain uncontradicted. My Community kindly
 appreciates your ~~human~~ ^{human} and vigilant action
 during this critical time."

It may be realized therefore if
 the safety of the Jews in Whitechapel could
 be considered to be jeopardized 13 days
 after the murder by the question of the spelling
 of the word Jews, what might have happened
 to the Jews in that quarter had that writing
 been left intact.

I do not hesitate myself to say
 that if that writing had been left there would
 have been an onslaught upon the Jews, property
 would have been wrecked, and lives would
 probably have been lost; and I was much
 gratified

gratified with the promptitude with which
Superintendent Arnold was prepared to act
in the matter if I had not been there.

I have no doubt myself whether
that one of the principal objects of the Lesson
offered by Mr. Montagu was to show to the
world that the Jews were desirous of having
the Hanbury Street murder cleared up, and
thus to divert from them the very strong
feeling which was then growing up.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Arman

A49301 C
OC

8

184

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

CENTRAL OFFICER'S
SPECIAL REPORT.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT,

SCOTLAND YARD,

6th day of November 1888SUBJECT Jack KnowltonMet. Police, respecting the
murder in Whitechapel &
written on wall.

REFERENCE TO PAPERS.

I beg to report that the facts
concerning the murder in White
Square which came to the know-
ledge of the Metropolitan Police
are as follows:—

1. 45 am. 30th Sept.: Police Constable
Watkins of the City Police dis-
covered in White Square the
body of a woman, with her
face mutilated almost beyond
identity, portion of the nose
being cut off, the lobe of the
right ear nearly severed, the
face cut; the throat cut
and disembowelled. The P.C.
called to his assistance
Mr Morris, a night watchman
and pensioner from White-
chapel, from premises loc. near
on the Square, and surgical
aid was subsequently called
in, short details of which
will be given further on in
this report;

The City police having been made acquainted with the facts by P. B. Watkins the following are the results of their Enquiries so far as known to Met. Police:

1. 30 am. The P. B. passed the spot where the body was found at 1.45 am and there was nothing to be seen there at that time.
1. 35 am. Three Jews, one of whom is named Mr Leon, left a Club in Duke Street; and Mr Lamonde saw a man talking to a woman in Church Passage which leads directly to White Square. The other two took but little notice and state "they could not identify man or woman, and even Mr Lamonde states that he could not identify the man; but as the woman stood with her back to him, with her hand on the man's breast, he could not identify the body ~~mutually~~

mutilated as it was, as that of the woman whose back he had seen, but to the best of his belief the clothing of the deceased, which was black was similar to that worn by the woman whom he had seen, and that was the full extent of his identity.

2. 20 am. P.B. 254^d Long (the P.B. was drafted from H. Division temporarily to assist H. Division) stated that at the hour mentioned he visited Goldston Street Buildings, and there was nothing there at that time, but at:

2. 55 am. he found in the bottom of a common stairs leading to N^o 108 to 115, Goldston Street Buildings a piece of a bloodstained apron, and above it written in chalk, the words, "The Junes are the men who will not be blamed for nothing." which he reported, and the City Police were subsequently

Disputed

acquainted at the earliest moment; when it was found that beyond doubt the piece of apron found corresponded exactly with the part missing from the body of the murdered woman.

The Surgeon, Dr Brown, called by the City Police, and Dr Phillips who had been called by the Metropolitan Police in the cases of Hansbury Street and Berners St, having made a post mortem examination of the body reported that there were missing the left kidney and the uterus, and that the mutilation so far gave no evidence of anatomical knowledge in the sense that it evidenced the hand of a qualified surgeon, so that the Police could narrow their Enquiries into certain classes of persons. On the other hand as in the Metropolitan Police cases, the medical evidence showed that the murder could have been committed by a person who had been

been a hunter, a butcher, a slaughterman, as well as a student in surgery or a properly qualified surgeon.

The result of the City Police enquiries were as follow: - beside the body were found some pawn-tickets in a tin box, but upon tracing them, they were found to relate to pledges made by the deceased, who was separated from her husband, and was living in adultery with a man named John Kelly, respecting whom Enquiry was at once made by Metropolitan and City Police, the result of which was to show clearly that he was not the murderer. Further it showed that the deceased's name was Catherine Eddowes, or Conway, who had been locked up for drunkenness at Bishopsgate Street Police Station at 8.45 p.m. 29th and, being sober was discharged at 1 a.m. 30th. Enquiries were also made by the City and Metropolitan

Metropolitan Police conjointly into her antecedents, and it was found that there did not exist amongst her relations or friends the slightest pretext for a motive to commit the murder.

At the Goldston Street Buildings where the portion of the blood-stained apron was found the City Police made inquiry, but unsuccessfully, and their subsequent inquiries into matters affecting persons suspected by correspondence, or by statements of individuals at Police Stations, as yet without success, have been carried on with the knowledge of the Metropolitan Police, who on the other hand have daily acquainted the City Police with the subjects and natures of their enquiries.

Upon the discovery of the blurred chalk writing on the wall, written: - although mis-spelled in the second word. - in an ordinary hand in the midst of a locality principally

principally inhabited by Jews
 of all nationalities as well as
 English, and upon the wall of
 a common stairs leading to a
 number of tenements occupied
 almost exclusively by Jews, and
 the purport of the whitening as
 shewn at page 3. were to throw
 blame upon the Jews; the Court
 deemed it advisable to have
 them rubbed out. Apart from
 this there was the fact that
 during police enquiries into
 the Bucks Row and Stanbury
 Street murders, a certain section
 of the Press cast a great amount
 of suspicion upon a Jew, named
 John Pies, alias "Leather Apron",
 as having been the murderer
 whose movements at the dates
 and hours of those murders had
 been satisfactorily Enquired into
 by Met. Police, clearing him of
 any connection, there was also
 the fact that on the same
 morning another murder had
 been

been committed in the immediate vicinity of a Socialist Club in Berner Street. frequented by Jews. - Considerations, which, weighed in the balance, with the evidence of chalk writing on the wall to bring home guilt to any person, were deemed the weight of the two. To those police officers who saw the chalk writing, the handwriting of the now notorious letters to a newspaper agency bears no resemblance at all.

Rewards were offered by the City Police and by Mr Montagu and a Vigilance Committee formed presided over by Mr. Lusk of Alderney Road, Mile End, and it is to be regretted that the combined result has been, that no information leading to the murderer has been forthcoming. On the 18th Oct. Mr Lusk brought a parcel which had been addressed to him to Leaman Street. The parcel contained
what

what appeared to be a portion
 of a kidney. He received it on
 15th Oct and submitted it for
 examination eventually to Dr.
 Openshaw, Curator of London Hospital
 Museum, who pronounced it to be
 a human kidney. The kidney was
 at once handed over to the City
 Police, and the result of the combined
 medical opinion they have taken
 upon it, is, that it is the kidney of
 a human adult; not charged with
 a fluid, as it would have been
 in the case of a body handed over
 for purposes of dissection to an
 hospital, but rather as it would
 be in a case where it was taken
 from the body not so destined.
 In other words similar kidneys might
 & could be obtained from any dead
 person upon whom a post mortem
 had been made from any cause
 by students or dissecting room
 porter. The kidney, or rather portion
 of the kidney, was accompanied by
 a letter couched as follows. —

Was there any such
 h. post. made within a
 week into E. or E.C.
 districts?

From hell

Mr Lusk

or

I send you half the
Kidney I took from one woman
preserved it for you. tother piece
fried and ate it was very nice. I
may send you the bloody knife this
took it out if you only wait a while
longer

signed Catch me where

you can

Mister Lusk.

The postmarks upon the
parcel are so indistinct that
it cannot be said whether
the parcel was posted in the
E. or E.C. districts; and there
is no envelope to the letter, and
the City Police are therefore
unable to prosecute any
inquiries upon it.

The remaining inquiries
of the City Police are merged
into those of the Metropolitan
Police, each Force cordially

Communicate

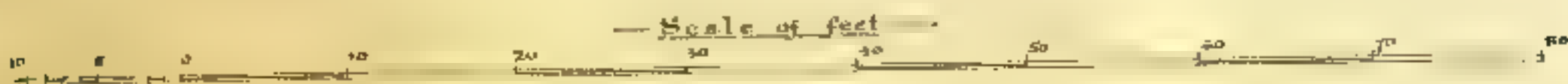
Communicating to the other daily
the nature and subject of their
Enquiries.

The foregoing are the facts so
far as known to Metropolitan
Police, relating to the murder in
Mike Igua.

Donald A. Swanson.
Ch. Inspector.

Plan of Mitre Square and surroundings

Scene of Murder 1-45 A.M. Sunday Sep^r 30th 1888.



FOR FURTHER DETAILS SEE PLAN 2.

N

Kearley & Tonge

Passage leading to St James Place

55' 0"

o-Post
* Tent

Pavement

Kearley & Tonge

Lamp

Mitre Square

Old Empty House

House occupied
by Police Constable

B.

Path

Pavement

Williams & Co

25' 0"

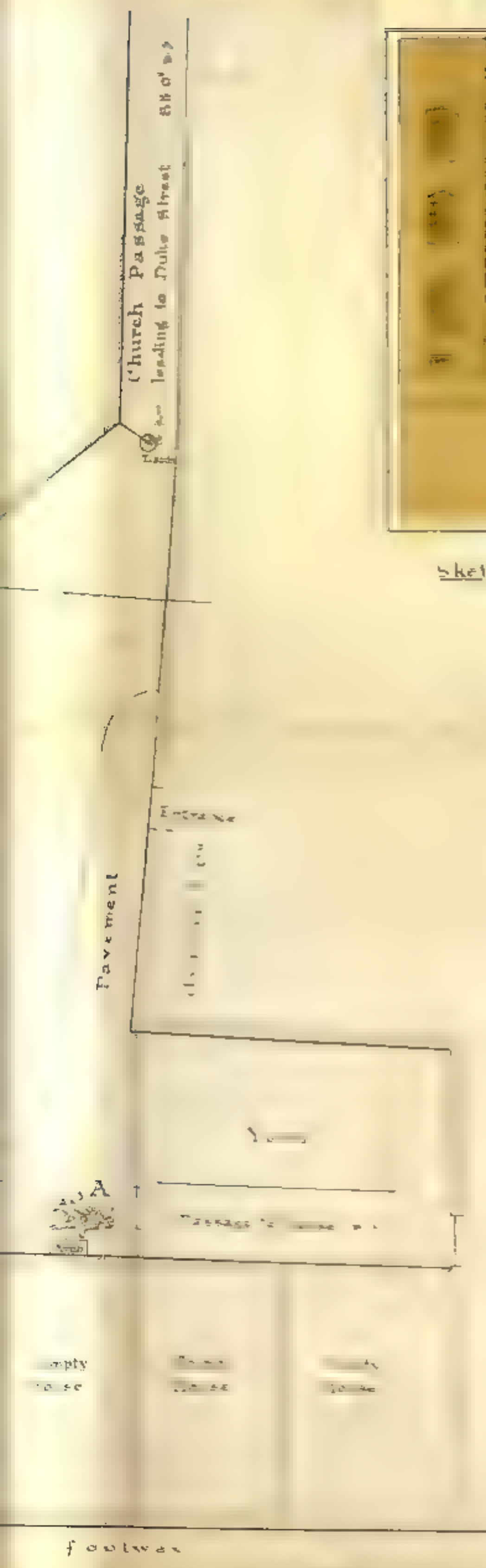
Mr Taylors
Shop

Empty
House

Lamp

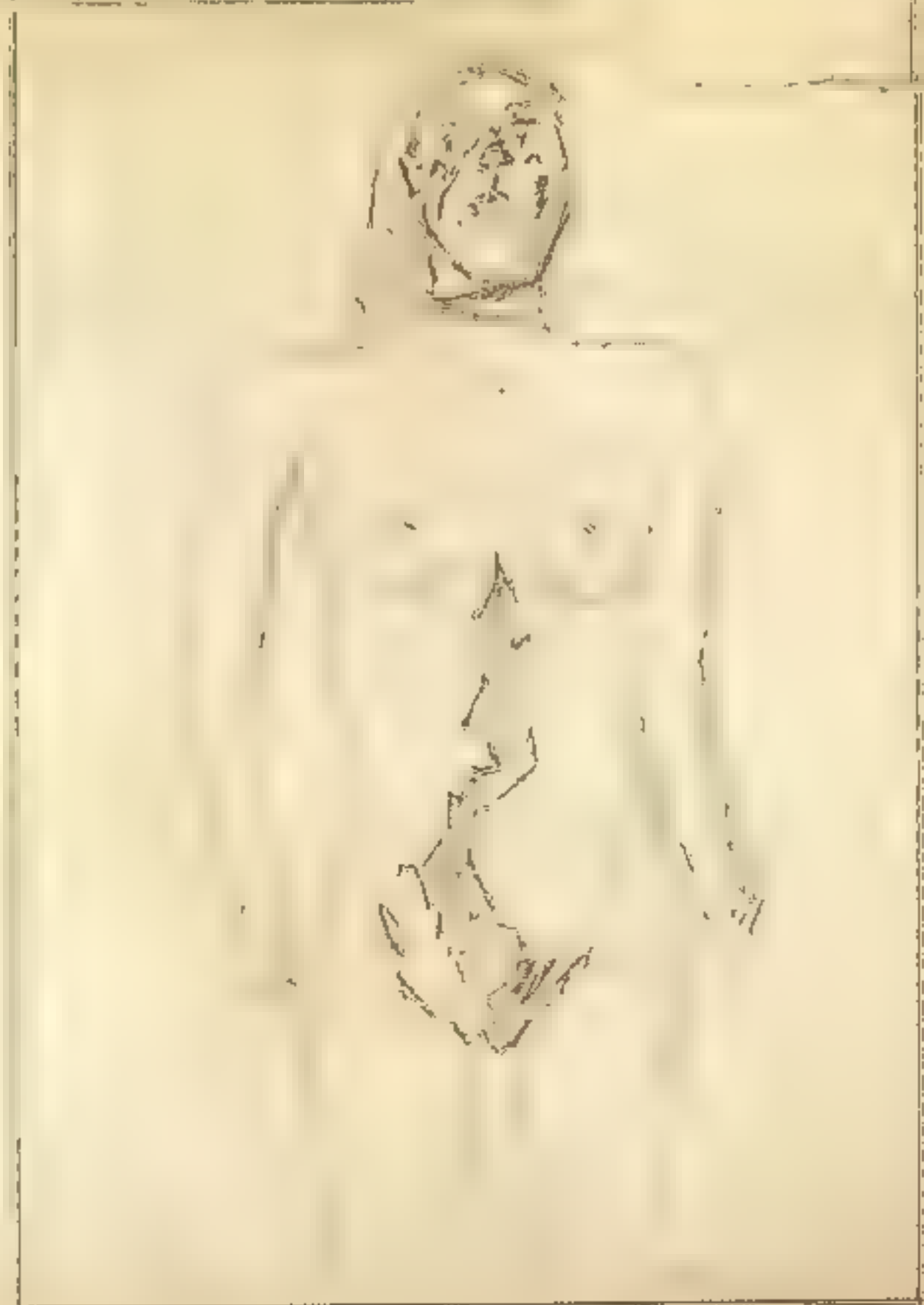
Mitre Street

*This is the plan referred to in the evidence
of John Williams. Further particulars of the case
and the trial held on the 14th October 1888 in
the Court of Criminal Sessions at
St James Place, London.*



Sketch taken from point B on plan looking towards A

From a sketch taken at the Mortuary by M.F.W. Foster
3-45 A.M. Sunday Sept 30th 1888



Arthur Foster
Architect & Surveyor
21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Here place

- • Boundary and
- • Route to London Street 550 feet
- • " " " " 100 "
- • That were the Survey of 1890

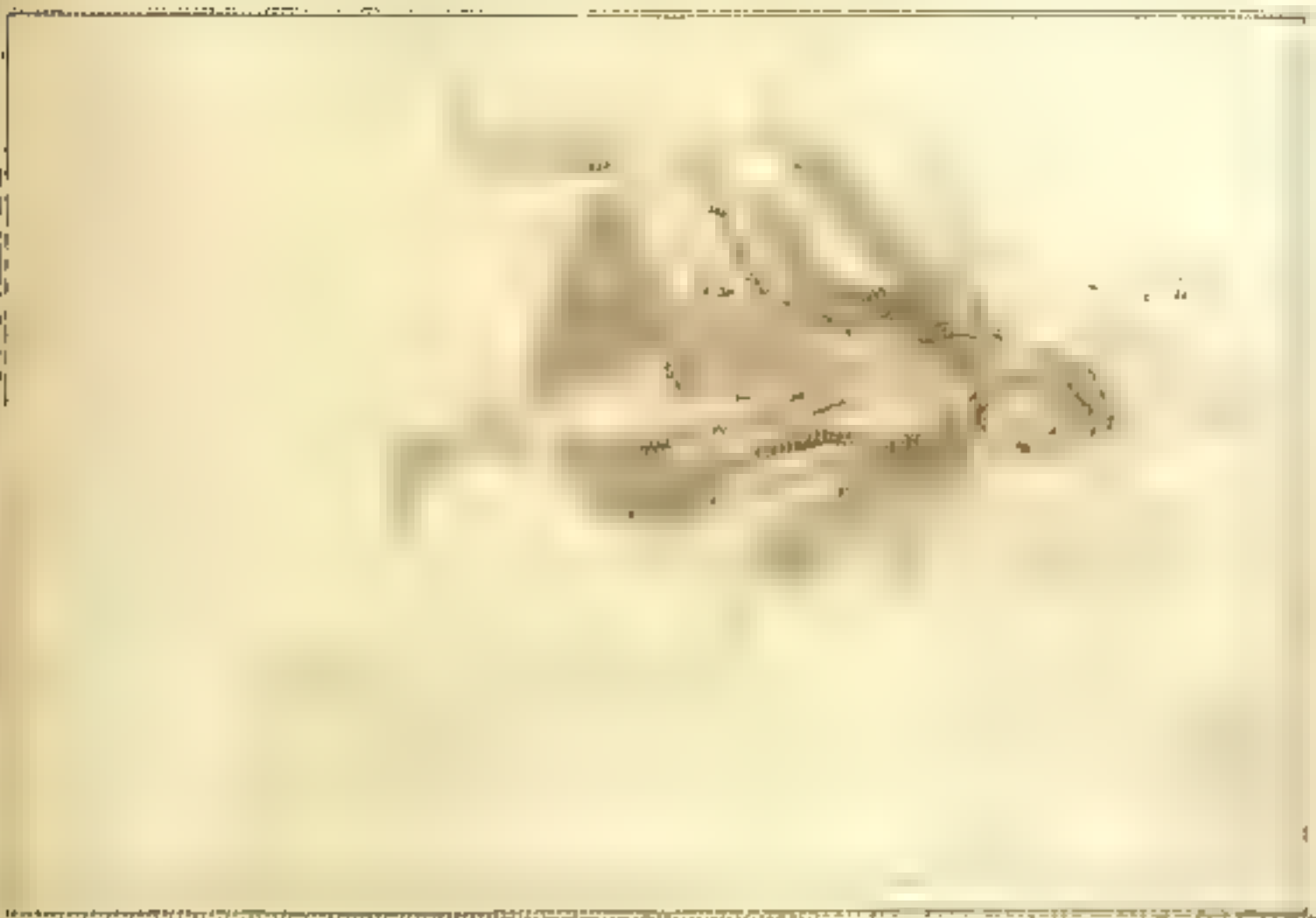
This is the plan of the house
 as it was in 1890. The house
 was built on the site of the
 old house.



1890
 1890
 1890

Plan of Mitre Square and surroundings.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS SEE DRAWING 1



Reference

- ↳ Boundary Line

Route to Coulston Street .550 feet

T T 22 22 22 650 11

A Spot where the Apron was found

They in the place reported to us the conditions
of the work. The conditions for the program to be done
by the school was the 1st October 1908 in the 1st
of the school. The school was
2nd October 1908
4th October 1908

၂၅၆၁ ၉ ၉၁ ၆ ၈၂

Plan of Mitre Square and surroundings

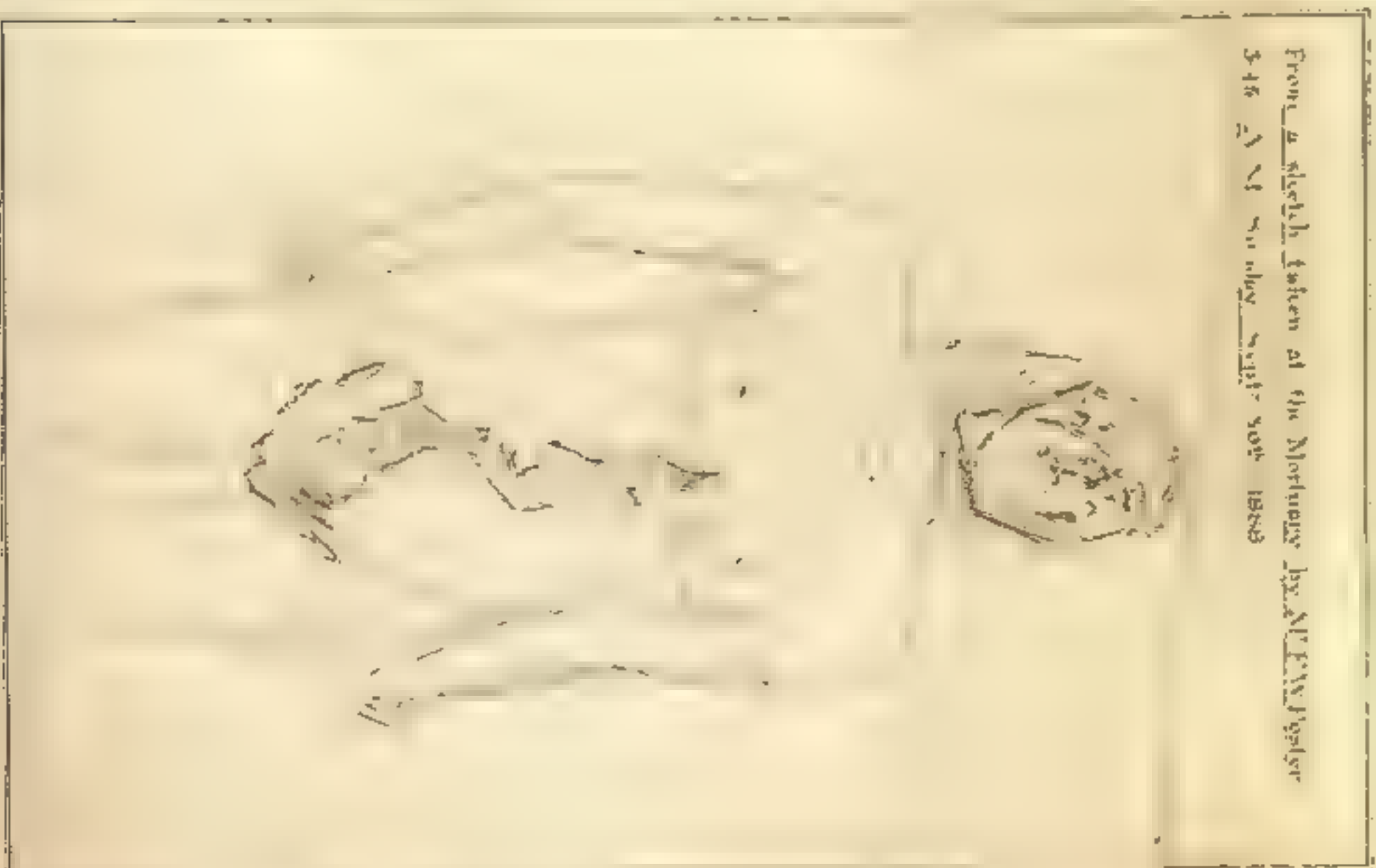
Scene of Murder 1.45 A.M. Sunday Sept 30th 1888.

Scale of feet
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

FOR FURTHER DETAILS SEE PLAN 2



Sketch taken from point B on plan looking towards A



From a sketch taken at the Mortuary by A. E. W. Foster 31st Sept 1888

Sketch taken
at the Mortuary
on 31st Sept 1888

Sketch of the house occupied by the police constable at the scene of the murder, taken on the 31st Sept 1888 by A. E. W. Foster

Plan of Nitre Square and surroundings.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS SEE DRAWING 1

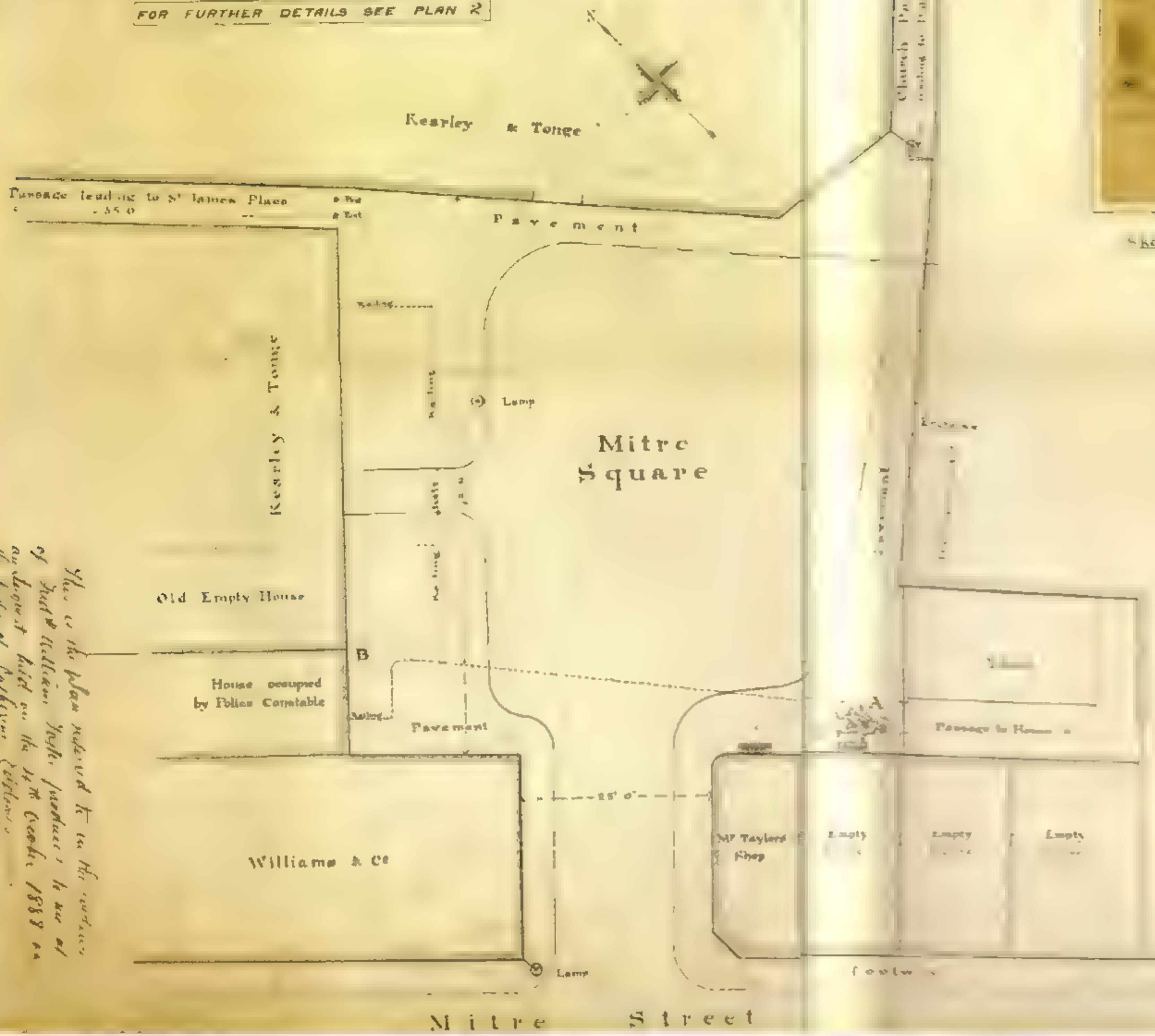


Plan of Mitre Square and surroundings

Scene of Murder 1-45 A.M. Sunday Sep^r 30th 1888.

Scale of feet

FOR FURTHER DETAILS SEE PLAN 2



Sketch taken from point IV on plan looking towards A



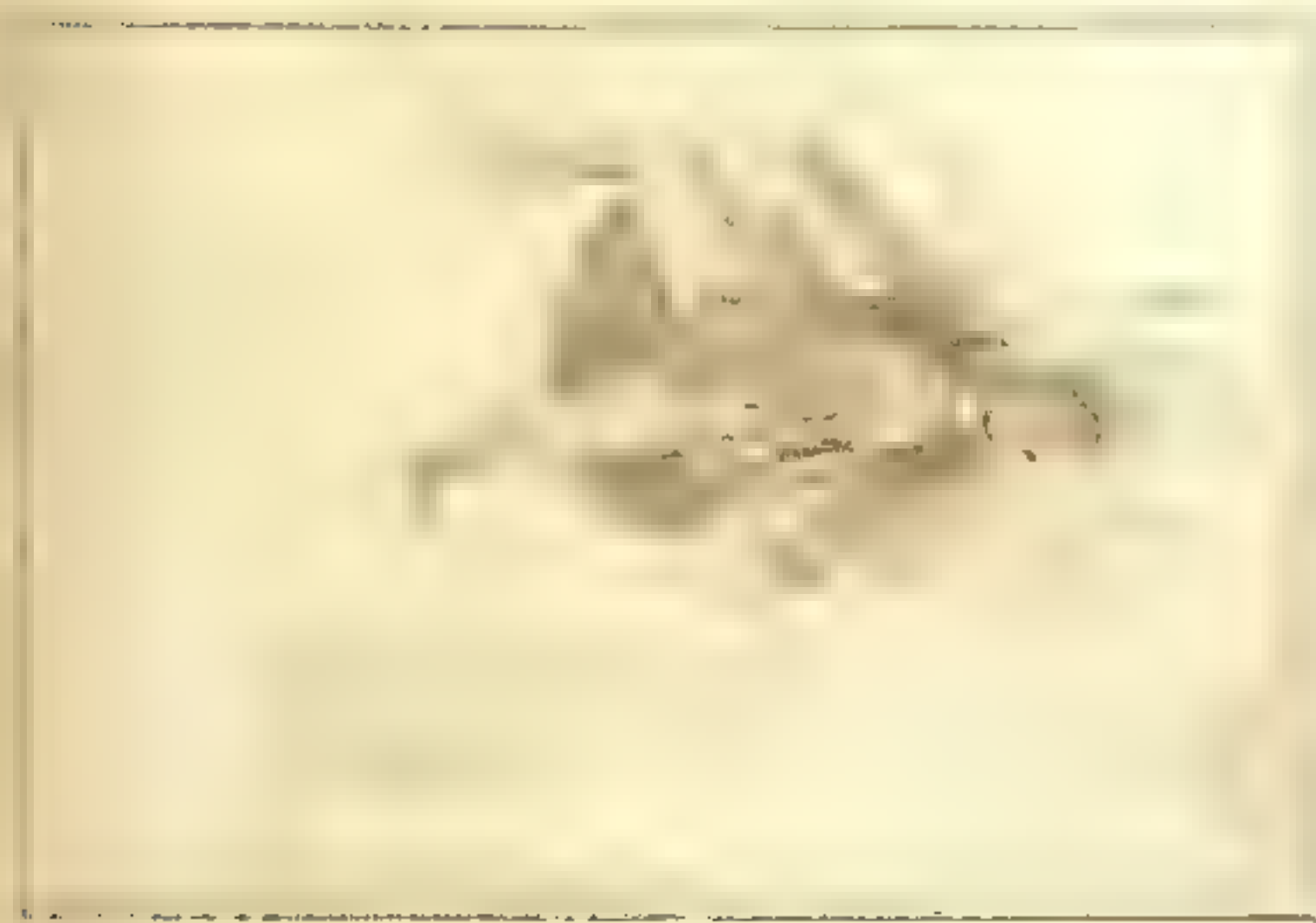
Sketch taken at the Mortuary by M. F. W. Foster 3-45 A.M. Sunday Sept 30th 1888

This is the plan referred to in the evidence of Detective William Henry Jackson. It was not a document held on the 1st of October 1888 as the bodies of Jackson & Williams were still in the house.

Sketch of the body of the man who was killed.

Plan of Mitre Square and surroundings.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS SEE DRAWING (1)



2.



I am as you see by this note
 amongst the sleeping 1000 of
 but will soon to play my part well
 to the very moment it is
 I have already scented from its march
 & the scene before me well is for the
 after evening this is a familiar with
 the dawn with a sense of delightful
 morning. La. To. My bloody
 whom must have its play do not be
 surprised if murders must be
 completed then I will my self to
 the scaffold. For I know of the
 (must) catch me I mean I shall be
 brought on your knees
 I am, Dear Mother

Honorably Sir!

11

I take great pleasure
in giving you my personal whereabouts for the
benefit of the fellow Land Boys. I am very
sorry that I did not have time to finish
my work with the London Thores and regret to
state that I must leave them alone for a short
while I am now safe in New York
and will travel over to Philadelphia
and when I have the lay of the locality
I might take a notion to do a little
ripping there. Good bye, dear friend" I
will let you hear from me before long with
a little more Culling and Ripping (I said
so. and I fancy I will make it 40 or
account of the slight delay in operations
Yours lovingly

"Jack"

The Ripper

I won't tell

Mr. Sugar

Sor I send you half the
kidney I took from one woman
preserved it for a lot of other pieces
I did and ate it was very sick I
may send you the bloody kidney that
took it out if you only wait a while
longer.

Signed

Take me where
you can
Mother Link

No. 6.

Special Report.

Reference to Papers.
Re murder

Commercial Street
Metropolitan Police.

H Division.

12th November 1888

At 6 pm 12th George Hutchinson of the
Victoria House Commercial Street came
to this station and made the following
statement

About 2.30 pm 9th I was coming by Thos
Street Commercial Street and just before I
got to Flower and Dean Street I met the
murdered woman Kelly and she said
to me Hutchinson will you lend me
experience. I said I cant I have spent
all my money going down to Ransom
she said good morning I must go and
find some money. she went away leaving
Thrawl Street a man coming in the opposite
direction to Kelly. tapped her on the shoulder
and said something to her they both
burst out laughing. I heard her say
alright to him and the man said you
will be alright for what I have told
you. he then placed his right hand across
her shoulders. He also had a kind of
a small parcel in his left hand. with a
kind of a strap round it. I stood
against the lamp of the ^{Victoria House} Public
House and watched him. They both
then came past me and the man he
down his head with his hat over his
eyes. I stooped down and looked
him in the face. He looked at me

George Hutchinson

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

CENTRAL OFFICER'S
SPECIAL REPORT

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT,

SCOTLAND YARD,

12th day of November 1888

SUBJECT

Whitechapel
murders

REFERENCE TO PAPERS

52,983

I beg to report that an inquest was held this day at the Shoreditch Town Hall before D. Macdonald M.P. Coroner on the body of Marie Anne Kelly, found murdered at No. 13 Room, Millers Court, Dorset Street, Spitalfields. A number of witnesses were called who clearly established the identity of deceased. The Coroner remarked that in his opinion it was unnecessary to adjourn the inquiry, and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown".

An important statement has been made by a man named George Hutchinson which I forward herewith. I have interrogated him this evening and I am of opinion his statement is

(11)

is true. He informed me that he had occasionally given the deceased a few shillings, and that he had known her about 3 years. Also that he was surprised to see a man so well dressed in her company which caused him to watch them. He can identify the man, and arrangement was at once made for two officers to accompany him round the district for a few hours to night with a view of finding the man if possible.

Hutchinson is at present in no regular employment, and he has promised to go with an officer tomorrow morning at 11.30. am. to the Shoreditch Mortuary to identify the deceased.

Several arrests have been made on suspicion of

of being connected with
the recent murders, but
the various persons detained
have been able to satisfactorily
account for their movements
and were released.

H. E. Hetherline, Supt.
J. S. M. O. Supt.

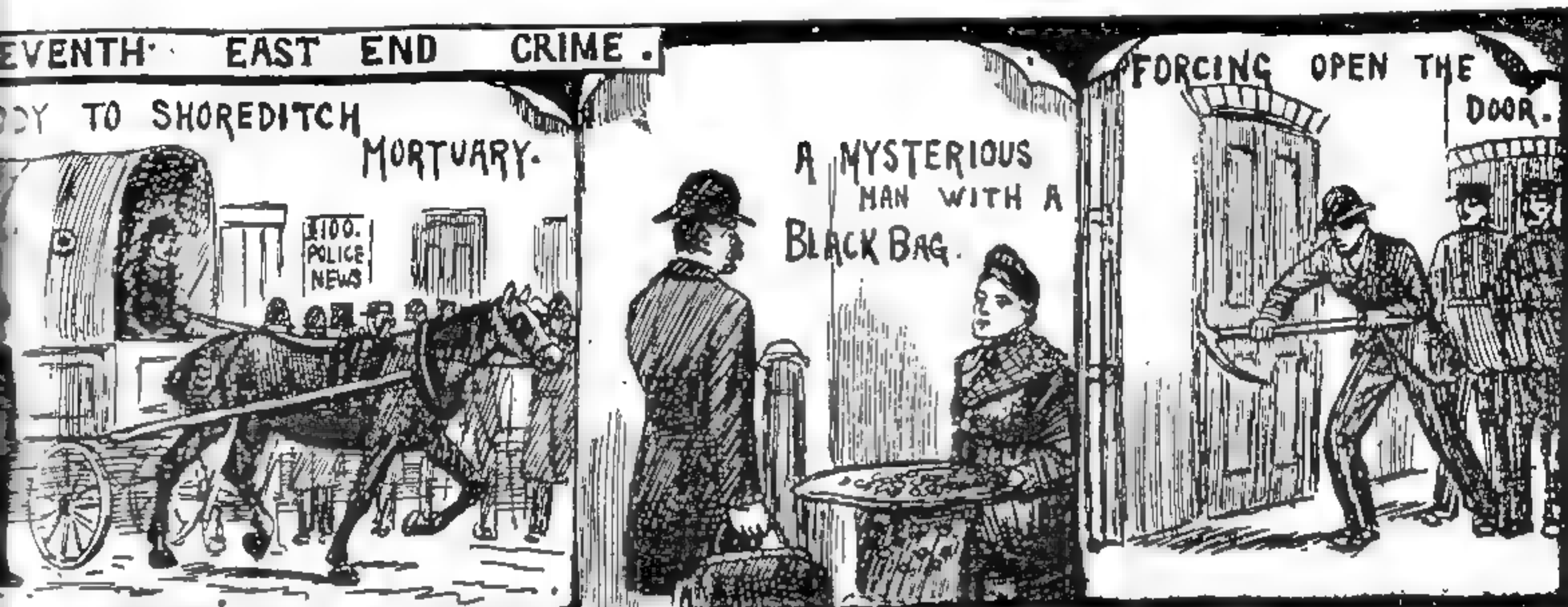
ILLUSTRATED NEWS

WEEKLY RECORD

15

SEPTEMBER 17, 1888.

Price One Penny.

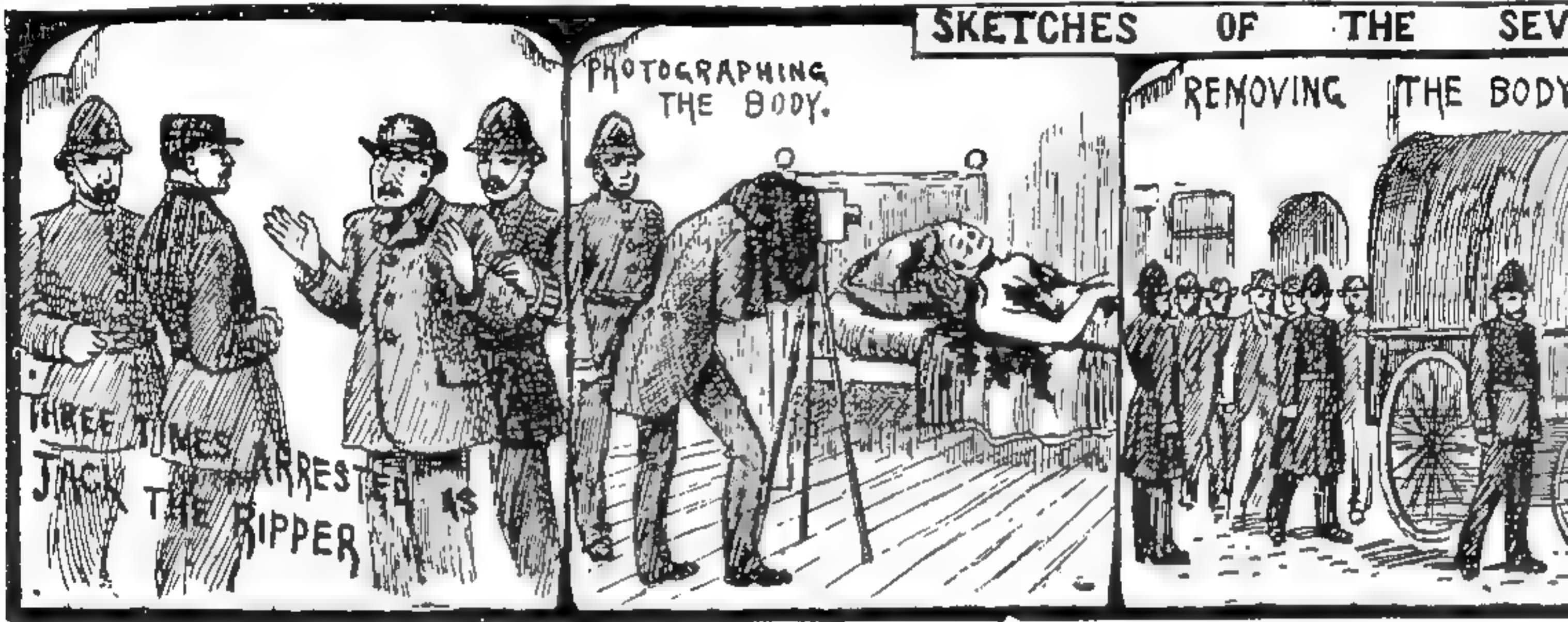


POLICE THE ILLUSTRATED

LAW COURTS AND WEEK

No. 1,292.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1900.



THE SEVENTH HORRIBLE MURDER.



WINDOWS
BOARDED UP.

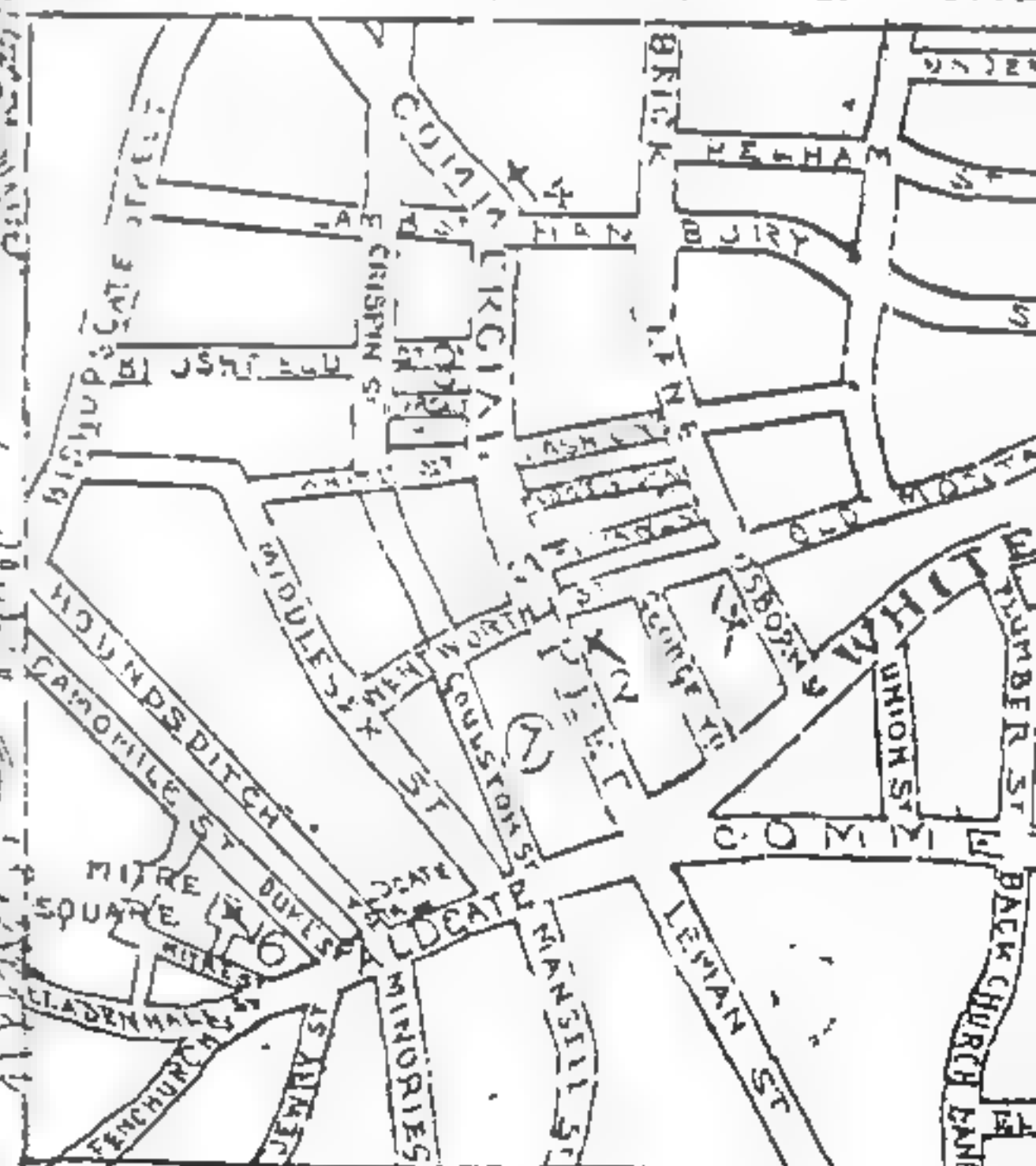
THE SCENE OF THE MURDER,
MILLER'S COURT.

THE SEVENTH VICTIM
PICKED OUT FOR SLAUGHTER
FROM DESCRIPTIONS GIVEN

STARTLING
STORY OF
A MAN WITH
A BLACK BAG

THE AWFUL DISCOVERY BY MCCARTHY.

LOCALITY OF THE SEVEN AND



ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

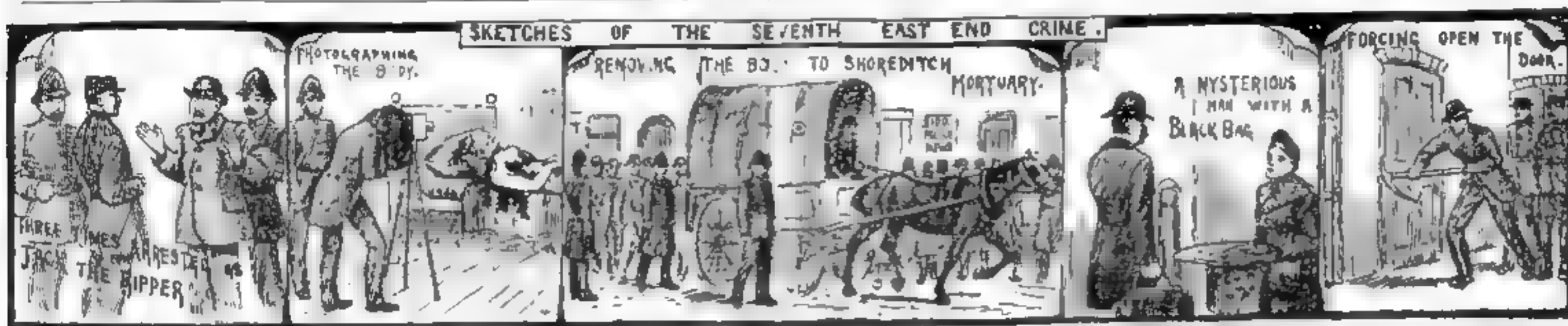
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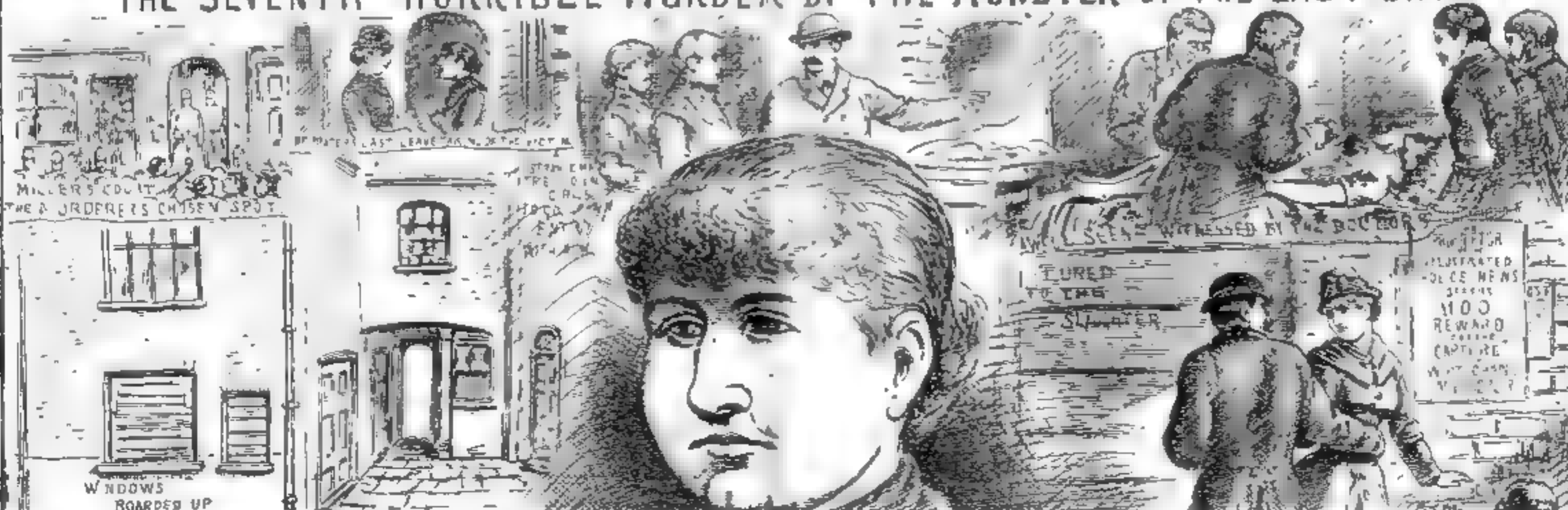
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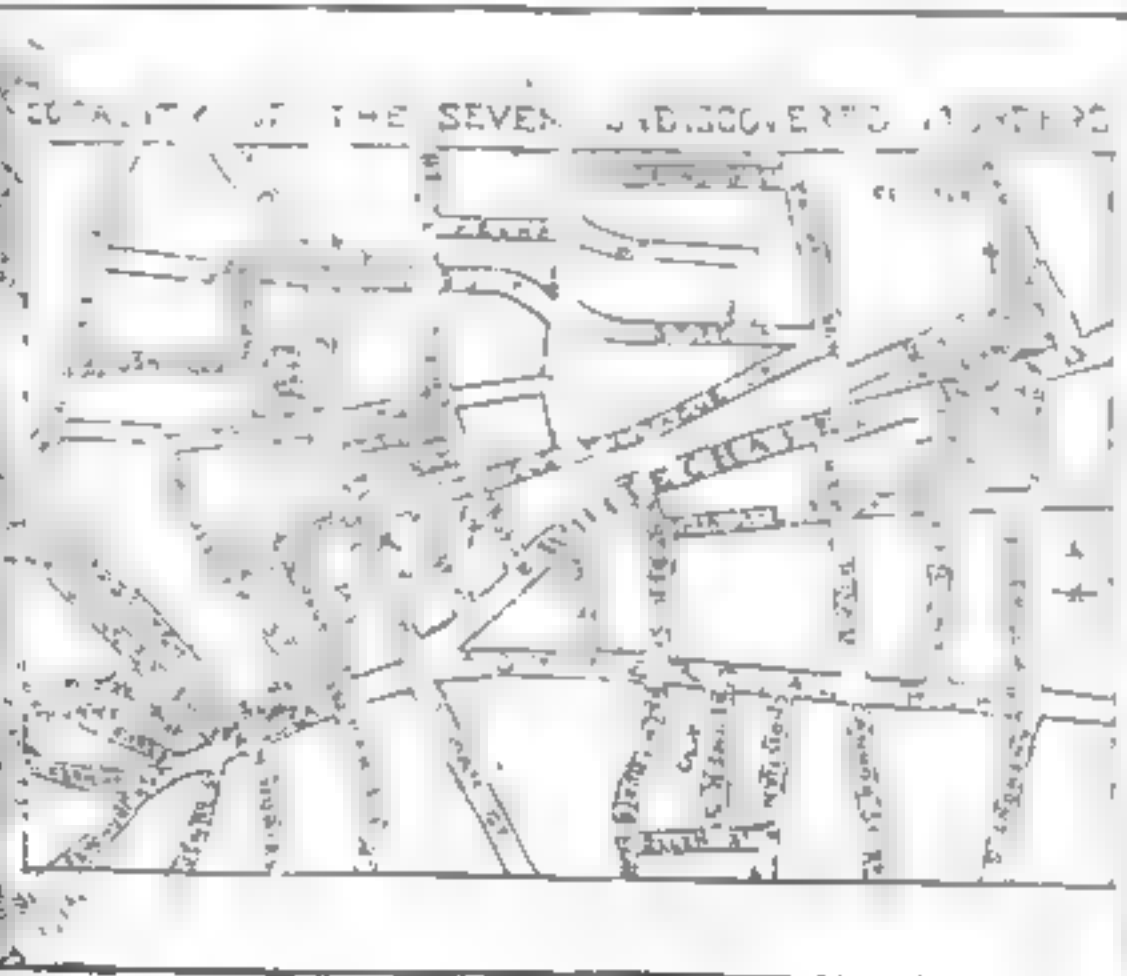
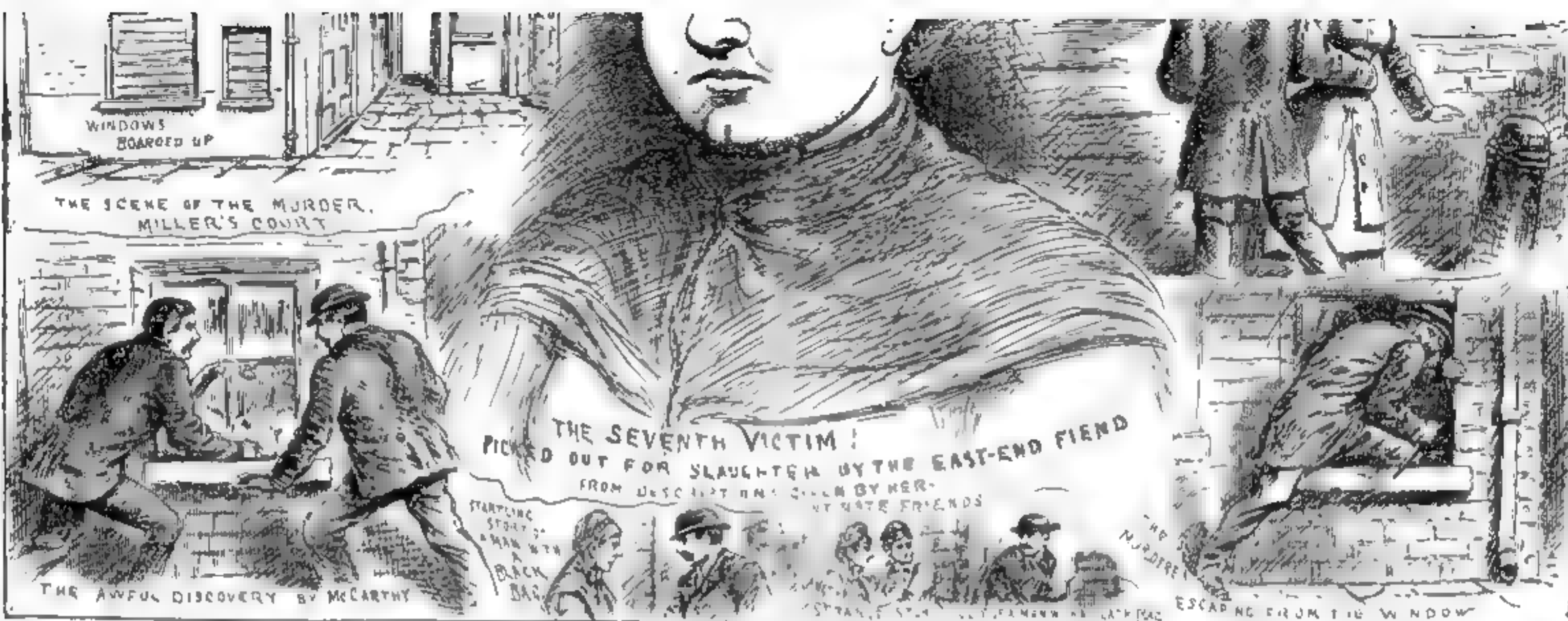
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1888.

Price One Penny.



THE SEVENTH HORRIBLE MURDER BY THE MONSTER OF THE EAST-END.





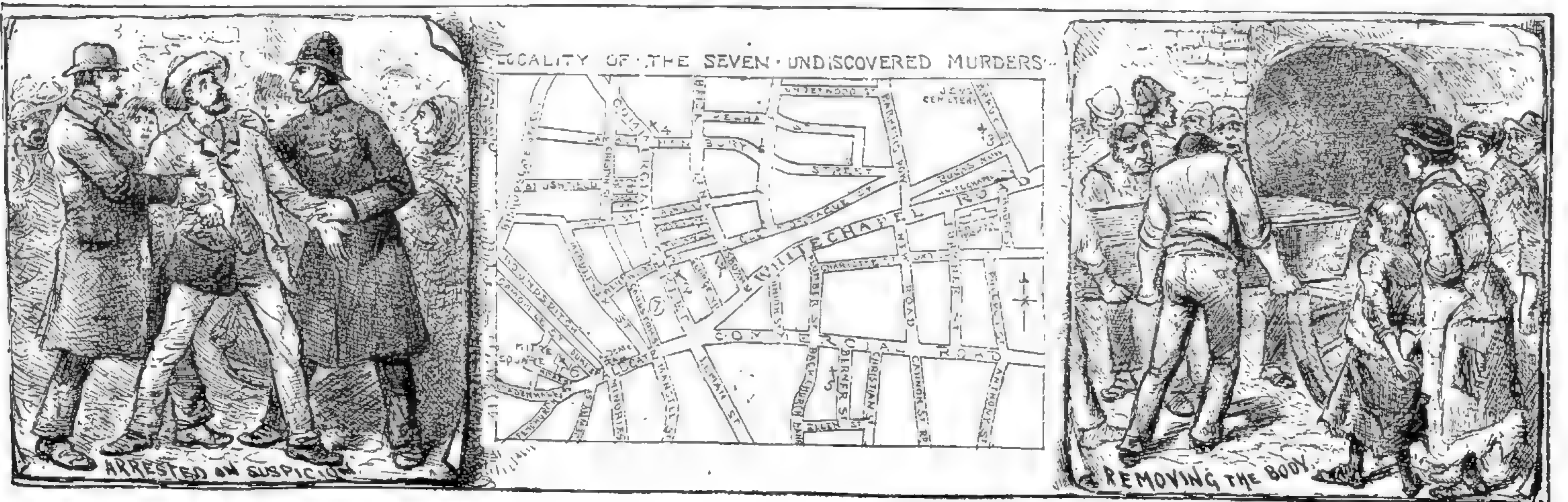
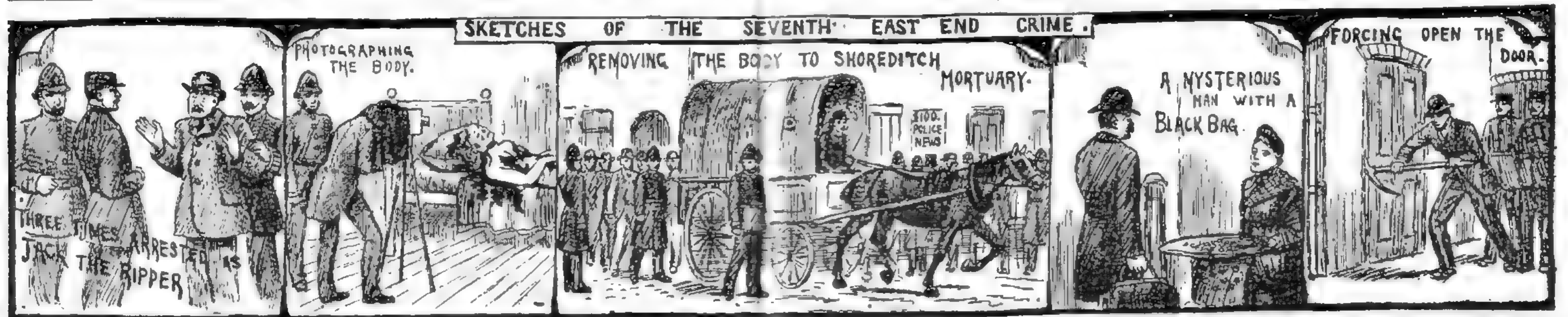
POLICE THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS

LAW COURTS AND WEEKLY RECORD.

No. 1,292.

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Price One Penny.



Confidential.

The case, referred to in the sensational story told in "The Sun" in its issue of 13th inst, or following date is that of Thomas Cathals who was arraigned at the London County Sessions in April 1891, on a charge of maliciously wounding Florence Grace Johnson, & attempting to wound Isabelle Frances Anderson in Kensington. He was found to be guilty, and sentenced to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure.

This Cathals, who lived with his mother and aunt at 14 Albert St. Kensington, escaped from the Lambeth Reformatory, after he had been detained there as a free man, as a convict, at noon on 5th March 1891. He was recruited on 9th idem. A few weeks before this recent case of stabbing, or "jobbing," as he kind had occurred in the vicinity, and a man named Colcott was arrested, who subsequently discharged owing to faulty identification. The cut in the girl's dress made of Colcott was quite different to the cut made of Cathals when he wounded Miss Johnson, who was so darkly influenced by a cold desire of morbid imitation. Cathals' antecedents were enquired into by Ch. Insp. (now Supr.) Chas. J. Dyer, and by P.S. McCarty C.D. - (the latter named officer had been especially employed in Whitechapel at the time of the murders there, and it was ascertained that he was born, & had lived, in Kensington all his life. His father died when he was quite young, and he was always a "spoiled" child. He had been employed as a clerk,

and traveller in the Tea trade at the
Managers, & subsequently succeeded for a time
in the East End, during which time he bore
a good character. He apparently contracted
syphilis about 1888, and, since that time,
led an idle and reckless life. His brain
seems to have become affected, and he believed
that people were trying to poison him. He wrote
to Lord Grantham, and others, & also to the
Treasury, complaining of Dr. Brooks, of
Westminster Bridge St. whom he threatened
to shoot for having supplied him with bad
medicines. He is said to have studied
medical books by day, & to have rambled
about at night, returning frequently with his
clothes covered with mud, but little reliance
could be placed in the statements made of
his mother or his aunt. The latter appear to
have been of a very excitable disposition.
Mrs. found impossible to ascertain his
movements in the night of the Whitechapel
murders. She simply found on him two bags
& a handkerchief about a week before he was
detained in the Asylum. Intellectual & moral
reprehensibility of the late Sept. Executive.

Now the Whitechapel murderer had 5
victims & 5 victims only, - his murders were
(i) 31st Aug '88. Mary Jane Nichols, of Bricks Row.
Who was found with her throat cut, & with
(higher) stomach mutilation.

(ii) 8th Sept '88. Anne Chapman. - Haulbury St.
Throat cut. Stomach & private parts badly mutilated
- some of the entrails placed round the neck.

(iii) 30th Sept '88. Elizabeth Stride. - Roper's Street

throat cut, in nothing in shape of mutilation
attempted, & on same date
further evidence. Note square, throat cut
very bad mutilation bits of face estimated
of horror. Mary Jane Kelly. Mullins Court
throat cut, and the whole of the body mutilated
in the most ghastly manner.

The last murder is the only one that took
place in a room, and the murderer must
have been at least 2 hours engaged. After
the taking of the woman, as she was found
lying on the bed, without knowing what it
is impossible to imagine the awful mutilation

with regard to the double murder, which
took place on 30th Sept. There is no doubt
but that the man was disturbed by some
person who drove up to the Club, where he
killed the body of Elizabeth Stride was
found) and that as then, 'hordum satatus',
went in search of a further victim whom
he found at Mullins Square.

It will be noticed that the fury of the
mutilations increased & each case, and,
hence, the appetite of became sharpened
of indulgence. It seems then, highly probable
that the murderer would have suddenly
stopped a November '88, and been content
to commence operations by merely prodding
a girl behind some 2 years & 4 months
afterwards. A much more rational
theory is that the murderer's brain gave
out altogether after his awful glut in
Mullins Court, and that he immediately
committed suicide, or, as a possible alternative,
was found to be so hopelessly mad of his
relations, that he was of them confined in

Some reasons.

No one ever saw the Whitechapel murderer; many homicidal maniacs were suspected, but no shadow of proof could be thrown on any one. I may mention the cases of 3 men, any one of whom would have been more likely than Luttrell to have committed the series of murders:-

(1) A Mr. M. J. Drutt, said to be a doctor or of good family, who disappeared at the time of the Miller's Court murder, whose body (which was said to have been uplands of a month in the water) was found in the Thames on 31st Dec. or about 7 weeks after that murder. He was scarcely known and from private info I have little doubt but that his own family believed him to have been the murderer.

(2) Kosminski, a Polish Jew, resident in Whitechapel. This man became known owing to many gross indulgence in filthy vice. He had a great hatred of women, especially of the prostitute class, and strong homicidal tendencies; he was removed to lunatic asylum about March 1889. There were many circles connected with this man which made him a strong "suspect".

(3) Michael O'Leary, a Russian doctor, and a convict, who was subsequently detained in a lunatic asylum as a homicidal maniac.

This man's antecedents were of the worst possible type, and his whereabouts at the time of the murders could never be ascertained.

And now with regard to the few of the

inaccurate and misleading statements
made of the "Sun". In its issue of 14th
Feb., it is stated that the writer has in
his possession a fine sample of the knife
with which the murders were committed.

This knife (which for some unexplained
reason has, for the last 3 years, been kept
of Messrs. Jace, instead of being sent to
Purser's Property Store) was traced, and
was found to have been purchased in
Hornbitchell in Feb. '91. or 2 years or 3 months
after the Whitechapel murders ceased.

The statement, too, that Cutbush "spent a
portion of the day in making rough drawings
of the bodies of women, & of their mutilation"
is based solely on the fact that 2 scribble
drawings of women in indecent postures were
found taken up in Cutbush's room. The head
of one of these had been cut from
some fashion plate, legs were added & also
a woman's naked thighs & pink stockings.

In the issue of 18th inst it is said that a
light overcoat was among the things found in
Cutbush's house, and that a man in a light
overcoat was seen talking to a woman in
Buckingham Lane whose body with arms
attached was found in Prichard St. This is
hopelessly incorrect. On 10th Sept. '89 the naked
body, with arms, of a woman was found crumpled
in some bedding under a railway arch in
Prichard St. The head & legs were never found
nor was the woman ever identified. She had
been killed at least 24 hours before the discovery
(which had seemingly been made for a distressing)

were discovered. The stomach was split up
for cut, and the head and legs had been
severed in a manner identical with that of
the woman whose remains were discovered
in the Thames, in Battersea Park, & in the
Chelsea Embankment in H⁴ June of the
same year; and these murders had no
connection whatever with the Whitechapel
horrors. The Dainton mystery in 1887 &
the Whitehall mystery (where portions of a
woman's body were found under what was
now Scotland Yard) in 1888 were of a similar
type to the Thames & Pinchin St crimes.

It is perfectly untrue to say that
Cuthbert stabbed 6 girls behind. This is
confounding his case with that of Colicott.

The theory that the Whitechapel murderer
was left handed, or, at any rate, "ambidexter",
had its origin in the remark made by a doctor
who examined the corpse of one of the
earliest victims; other doctors did not agree
with him.

With regard to the 4 additional murders
ascribed to the writer in the See to the
Whitechapel fiend:—

(1) The body of Martha Tabram, a prostitute,
was found in a common stair case in George
Yard buildings on 7th August 1888; the
body had been repeatedly pierced, probably with
a bayonet. This woman had, with a fellow
prostitute, been in company of 2 soldiers
in the last part of the evening: these men
were arrested, but the second prostitute failed
on refusal, to identify, and the soldiers were
accordingly discharged.

(2) Alice McKenzie was found with her throat cut (or rather stabbed) in Castle Alley on 17th July 1889; no evidence was forthcoming, and no arrests were made in connection with this case. The stab in the throat was of the same nature as in the case of the murder.

(3) Francis Cole, in Swallow Gardens, on 13th February 1891. for which Thomas Sadler, a Frenchman, was arrested, & after several remands, discharged. It was ascertained at the time that Sadler had sailed for the Baltic on 19th Feb '89. & was in Whitechapel on the night of 17th idem. He was a man of ungovernable temper & habitually addicted to drink, & the company of the lowest prostitutes.

(4) The case of the unidentified woman whose trunk was found in Prichard St: on 10th Sep 1889. which has already been dealt with.

W. Macmillan
23rd Feb. 1894